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FISHING FOR FACTS.

RUMMAGING AMONG THE BUREAUS.

The Progress of the Proceedings Against the Comptroller-General—History of Previous Impeachments in Georgia—The Question of Expense.

The expectation that the articles of impeachment would be reported by the judiciary committee yesterday was not realized. Quite an extensive audience gathered to hear the grave indictment submitted, but were not gratified with a knowledge of its contents. The committee has found it no child's play to put into form the multiplied and complex charges and specifications which are to be embodied in the document.

COMING IN TO-DAY.

It was almost authoritatively stated yesterday that the report would be completed and the articles ready for presentation to-day. The committee will present them and they will be read. They will then have to be adopted by a vote of the house as its charges against the comptroller-general. Those will then be taken in hand by the managers and the senate notified of their readiness to exhibit them. Upon their presentation to the senate the whole house is expected to accompany the managers and be present.

It is hardly probable now that the "high court of impeachment" will be organized permanently before Monday next. The necessary preliminaries to give the proceedings a smooth send-off will certainly occupy all the intervening time.

THE LENGTH OF THE TRIAL

is a matter of calculation among members but the estimates are necessarily unreliable from the fact that no decision has been made as to the length of the daily sessions of the court.

Chief Justice Warner is reported as saying that he would feel greatly relieved if he could only have safe assurance that the trial would not occupy all of four weeks.

When it is remembered that the committees alone took testimony for fully thirty days, and that the high court will not only have to travel over all that ground again and investigate at length various other matters upon which those committees did not touch, a faint glimmer of the magnitude of the impending trial may be had. All estimates which place the duration of the trial short of three weeks at best, may be safely called absurd. To one who has any knowledge of such trials the truth is only too apparent that weeks will lengthen beyond the monthly line before the verdict will be asked of the senators sitting as jurors.

Judge Warner announces a desire to speed the matter in every possible way and is willing to work as continuously to the end as possible. At the same time he thinks the senate should take turn to forward its legislative work and not permit the trial to interfere with it.

WHAT IT WILL COST.

The question of the expense attending this trial is one that is interesting no few of the members. Estimates upon this item vary widely, running all the way from $10,000 to $50,000. That the first named figures is the very lowest price of the proceeding is certain, allowing that the trial can be finished inside of three weeks, including per diem, witness fees, printing, reporting and all the necessary incidental expenses of the trial, the best figures we have seen made are $15,000, and it is thought the bills can be fairly paid with that sum.

Whatever it may cost the liability is now virtually incurred, and it will be no use to sickle and haggle over the matter. The state can well afford to bear the expense if the help the political atmosphere is purified and the executive on her civil service burnished free of every blemish.

PREVIOUS IMPEACHMENTS.

Hon. Salem Dutcher, of Augusta, has collected some facts regarding previous impeachment trials in Georgia, which are pertinent at this point. We give them for the information they contain.

1791—Henry Osborne, judge of the superior court, for election irregularities in Savannah. Result not recorded.

1800—John Derrick, ex-state treasurer, for embezzling $9,950.52 of the "Yazoo deposit," and opening the sealed package of said deposit. Case dismissed. Trial lasted ten days.

1808—Obadiah Echols, Reddick Simms and Francis Flournoy, land commissioners, for selling lands illegally for gain and making false returns. They were found guilty, removed, disqualified, fined $1,800 and imprisoned in Oglethorpe jail. Trial lasted over a month.

1824—John Lovering, Samuel Jackson and Fleming F. Adrain, land commissioners, for embezzling public funds, "raising" land grants, etc. Found not guilty as to Lovering; not pros. as to others. Trial lasted three weeks.

1832—Shadrack Bogan, commissioner of land and gold lotteries, for fraudulent drawings. Found guilty, removed and disqualified for twenty years. Trial lasted two weeks.

No one of these cases approached the magnitude of the Goldsmith case by many degrees. The trials were speedily and economically carried forward, and yet they cost in proportion more than the highest estimates made for the coming trial.

THE THIRTEEN AT WORK.

No session of the committee of thirteen was held yesterday, but the committee convenes this morning to hear some testimony upon matters not before touched upon but which are of the utmost importance. What developments may be made it is impossible to anticipate, but that something serious has been scented may be inferred from the reassembling of the committee and the summoning of distant witnesses. Whatever is the result it will be promptly reported back to the house for its action.

WHERE WILL THE COURT SIT?

There is a general determination manifest upon the part of the public to see and know as much of the impeachment proceedings as possible and there will be a gain of spectators at every sitting of the court. Public curiosity is greatly aroused concerning the trial and the inquiry is constantly made: "Where will the court sit?"

Several suggestions have been made upon the idea that the senate chamber is far too small for the crowds to attend upon the hearing of the cause, and we give some of them.

It is suggested that the court sit in the hall of the house of representatives and establish a bar inside which shall be admitted only those who, under like circumstances, would be entitled to enter upon the floor in the senate chamber.

Another idea is, to hold the court in the senate chamber and limit the admission to the galleries by the issuance of tickets, as in the Andrew Johnson case, each senator and party in interest being allowed the distribution of so many tickets daily.

A few have suggested the renting and use of the opera house as a place that could be made to comfort and convenience of the court and the ample accommodation of the public.

THE OTHER EXPLORERS.

The committee on the conduct of the treasury has organized and will at once, today, begin its investigations.

The committee on the conduct of the principal keeper of the penitentiary has organized and heard some testimony yesterday.

The committee on the conduct of the state bureau of agriculture has not organized, but will probably do so to-morrow or next day.

The committee on the school commissioner's office has organized, but it is thought its labors and researches will be brief.

The Iowa Greenbackers.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, August 12.—The state greenback convention met and organized here to-day. Only thirty-three delegates were present. There is no indication that an independent ticket will be put in the field. The work of the convention today has merely been to harmonize the two factions of the party and inaugurate a more radical policy for 1881.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, August 12.—This afternoon the greenback convention, after a wrangling and inharmonious session, governed by the Pomeroy faction, adopted resolutions indorsing the Chicago platform of March 4, 1879, and declaring that all future conventions, state and national, shall be conducted according to club representation, the organization of clubs to be furthered by every honorable means. After levying an assessment on the members present for campaign expenses, the convention adjourned without making any nominations.

The Odd Fellows.

The grand encampment finished its labors yesterday. The grand lodge will meet this morning and the address will be had at 8 a. m. at New Concordia hall. The banquet will be spread to-night.

Hats in Store.

ROME, August 9.—It is stated that at the next concistory of the papal the nuncios at Vienna, Paris, Madrid and Lisbon will be created cardinals.

DYING LIKE FLIES.

THAT'S THE WAY IT IS IN TAMPICO.

A Terrible State of Affairs in Mexico—The Health Officers Abroad—Examining the Passengers on the Ohio River—A Fever Case Developed at White Haven.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The original detail of medical officers from the navy to serve in foreign ports under the national board of health has been revoked, neither Surgeon Thomas Hiland nor Walter K. Schofield having had the fever. Medical-Inspector Somerset Robinson, of the navy, and Dr. Daniel M. Burgess, for several years a resident of Havana, will perform the duties of inspectors, as prescribed by the recent act of congress. Dr. Robinson has been assigned to duty at Matanzas and Dr. Burgess at Havana.

The national board of health has received through the departmeat of the state the following dispatch from Warner P. Sulton, consul at Matamoras, under date of Brownsville, Texas, August 10th.—Reliable information from Tampico to August 1st, says: We have the yellow fever epidemic worse than New Orleans last year. The people die like flies. The quarantine at Bagdad against Tampico is still efficient.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—Eight new cases of fever were reported this morning, five white and three colored. Among the former are Mrs. A. A. Todd, Paul Ross, Walter Lake and Mrs. E. R. Cunningham. Four deaths from fever have occurred within the city limits since last night, Mrs. Sophia Irwin, Mary A. Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson and Charles Green. Two additional deaths are reported beyond the corporation line, Dennis and Luke Reach.

A case of yellow fever has developed at White Haven, Tenn., eight miles south of the city on the Memphis and Tennessee railroad, the patient being Mrs. S. J. Bolten. An inspecting officer has been sent to isolate the dwelling and prevent the spread of the disease. Ed. Moon is still alive. W. W. Gray's condition is improved this morning. Ed Schloss has a severe attack. Miles Owen shows no improvement. The weather is warm.

Twenty-two cases in all were reported today; ten of whom were colored. Among the whites were James Schoales, George Weiss and George Gay. Two additional deaths have occurred—Annie Miller and John Swannder. Three tents will be sent to White Haven, Tenn., to-morrow, to which will be removed the people living in the dwelling where Mrs. Botton hes sick with fever. S. H. Gibson, book-keeper of the Daily Appeal, was stricken with fever this afternoon. Ed. Moon is dying; all arrangements have been made for his burial. W. W. Guy is worse to-night. The weather is sultry and rain is threatened.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

A private letter to the Appeal from Corinth, Miss., dated 4 a.m., August 11th, says: A perfect stampede of citizens is in progress, owing to the illness of the mayor and the president of the board of health, who are supposed to have yellow fever. They were attacked with a sudden illness Sunday night, and in the opinion of the attending physicians their sickness is yellow fever. It is thought they took the infection by coming in contact at the quarantine station of Corinth were fleeing to the country, but many of the farmers had quarantined against them, and they were roaming through the woods trying to find a refuge from the scourge. Seventy-five left at daylight yesterday. A telegram sent to Corinth to-night, has failed to bring any information of the state of affairs there.

Miles Owen died here at 9 o'clock this evening.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—Health Commissioner Francis has given orders to quarantine officials to examine all passengers on the steamer from the Ohio river to see if any of them come from yellow fever infected districts.

LONDON, August 12.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Reuters says that some cases of Asiatic cholera are reported there, but they are believed to be sporadic. It is reported that popular disturbances have occurred in Samos.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—The city council to-day adopted a preamble and resolutions declaring there is no case of yellow fever in that city, and protesting against the quarantine established by southern cities and towns against New Orleans.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—George Bailey, one of the cooks of the steamer Annie P. Silver, which arrived here several days ago from New Orleans, was taken to the quarantine hospital to-night suffering from a light attack of yellow fever. Martin Keppler, who came from Memphis a few weeks ago, was also taken down as a suspicious case.

The Maryland Tax-Payers.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—A state convention of tax-payers met at this city to-day to consider the questions of municipal reform and seek relief from the present burden of taxation. Nine of the largest taxpaying counties in the state were represented. The convention was called to order by Judge Merrick, who stated the object of the meeting and gave a summary of the grievances to be redressed. He was then elected permanent president. Resolutions were reported and adopted recommending the removal of unnecessary officers and a reduction of public expenditures; the repeal of laws relating to the inspection of tobacco, and a greater economy in the business of courts, and the appointment of a committee to present the statement to the legislature.

Indian Depredations.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, August 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tucson says: Out of many conflicting reports, so called Indian depredations, the facts are that that raiding party were composed of Americans, Mexicans and Indians, the latter renegades long resident in Chihuahua. Nearly two hundred animals have been stolen. The raiders were followed to South Mule Pass where three Americans and two Germans were killed. The troops are still in pursuit.

The International Codifiers.

LONDON, August 12.—The international code congress to-day, after hearing a paper read by Prof. Leone Levi, a distinguished publicist and author of the "Commercial law of the World," etc., referred the subject of international copyright to a committee, which is to report Friday next. Prof. Levi, in the debate preceding this reference, declared that it was not his intention to charge the United States with any moral wrong in connection with this subject.

A Postal Arrest.

By special dispatch to Captain John Frey, chief of the Atlanta division, we learn that on yesterday Special Agent William B. Redmond arrested J. C. Foster, postmaster at Thomasville, Ga., on a charge of "using in the prepayment of postage, postage stamps which had already been used for a like purpose." He was taken to Rome before United States Commissioner Hillyer, and waiving examination, was bound over in a sum of $100 for his appearance when wanted.

The Rochester Races.

ROCHESTER, August 12.—The races of the Rochester driving park opened to-day with a fair attendance and good track.

The 2:30 race was won by Ettie Jones—best time 2:20.

The 2:20 race was won by Bonesetter in three straight heats—best time 2:21¼.

The Committee on Rules.

LONG BRANCH, August 12.—The house committee on the revision of the rules of congress met here to-day. There were present S. J. Randall, of Philadelphia, Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Henry H. Smith, general clerk of the house. Absent, James A. Garfield and William P. Frye, who are expected to-morrow. The committee organized with Mr. Randall as chairman ex-officio. On motion of Mr. Stephens it was resolved that the committee should not map out line of action or policy with respect to the codification or revision of rules in the absence of the republicans or a minority of the representatives, and further, that no action should be taken or recommended to the house unless it be the unanimous action of the committee as has been the case heretofore in this committee during the present congress.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Germany's New Ecclesiastical Policy—Andrassy's Retirement, etc.

LONDON, August 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin, says it may be affirmed, judging from the violent and repeated onslaughts against Germany in the St. Petersburg press, that Russia thinks she has a grievance against Germany. There is reason to believe that these onslaughts represent, though in a very exaggerated form, the views of Prince Gortschakoff.

The Times' dispatch from Vienna says the crisis in the Austrian ministry is on the eve of solution. Count Taafe, present minister of the interior, will be chief of the new cabinet in which the liberal party will probably predominate. The rumor relative to the retirement of Count Andrassy, Austro-Hungarian premier, meets with less credence in Vienna than it does in Pesth, where his policy of occupation of the Turkish provinces is very unpopular. The Tagblatt believes Andrassay's retirement will be due to his dissension with the minister of war who opposes the occupation of Novi-Bazar until preparations have been made on a large scale.

The Vienna dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says: Count Andrassay stated two months ago in conversation that he would retire as soon as the Russian evacuation of the Turkish provinces was completed and Austro-Hungarian administration fairly established in Bosnia and Herzgovina.

The ministerial journal, the Frerndinblatt, says that among Count Andrassy's friends the report relative to his retirement is neither confirmed nor denied.

A Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says that in view of the expected compromise between Germany and the vatican there is serious talk of the appointment of a permanent papal nuncio here. The statement by Herr Von Putt Rommer, minister of ecclesiastical affairs, at a public banquet that his views are essentially and materially different from those of Dr. Falk has caused much sensation.

In connection with the statements concerning Andrassy's retirement, a Berlin dispatch to the Daily News says: It is considered most probable that if Count Andrassy has threatened to retire it has merely done so in order to carry some point at the Vienna court. Numerous names of probable successors are already mentioned. The Standard's Vienna correspondent hears that if the resignation of Count Andrassy is confirmed his successor will be contrary to the general expectation of any person acceptable to the powers, and above all to Germany's esteem, in which Count Andrassy is held by the German government, and above all by Prince Bismarck, which is strong reason against the acceptance of his resignation. Rumors of his retirement are considered as extraordinary upon the morrow of a cordial meeting between the two emperors.

A Serajevo dispatch to the Reuter's telegram company says that in consequence of the recent great fire, the inquiry of the Austrian commission, relative to the occupation of Novi-Bazar, has been postponed.

Experiments with the Krupp cannon at Essen have had most important results, which if maintained may show that while the English ordnance system requires reform, the Krupp cannon have proved equal in penetration to the Woolwich guns of twice their weight. In one case at a range zontal deviation of the shot was only two feet and ten inches and a vertical deviation of nine and a half inches.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of the art exhibition at Chester last night, said that when America learned to trust entirely to her own splendid natural resources, the great genius of her people and their marvelous proficiency in the adaptation of labor-saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, she would be a formidable competitor with English manufacturers.

The Madrid correspondent of the Independence Belge writes that the Spanish government throws discredit on the statement of separatist Cuban junta at New York to Martinez Campos that the junta consider itself absolved from its engagements under the convenio which ended the rebellion. Fresh troubles are seriously apprehended in political circles, and on receipt of the statement above referred to orders were immediately dispatched to Captain-General Blanco to hold himself in readiness to suppress any separatists outbreak by most vigorous measures.

In the house of commons to-night the bill enabling the unlimited liability of banks to become limited and allowing the banks to increase their nominal capital by increasing the nominal value of their shares passed throught the committee.

Two autograph letters of Emperor Francis Joseph, dated Munich the 10th instant, will be officially published to-morrow—one addressed to Dr. Stremayr, president of the council, accepting the resignation of the Cisleithian ministry, and the other entrusting to the present minister of the interior, Von Taafe, the formation of the new cabinet.

The Standard's correspondent at Pesth says that Count Szichen, conservative, and Count Patock, a Pole and a zealous partisan of Russia, have the best chances of succeeding Count Andrassy.

Decatur Dots.

The town is astir with preparations for the grand rally of the Sunday-schools today. Rev. W. A. Candler delivers the address.

Ever since a sadly deluded woman on the Georgia railroad kissed Joe Carter for her long-lost husband, he has worn a three-button double-breasted coat closely pinioned around his agile figure, and has added a Conkling strut to his erstwhile modest gait.

The Decatur debating society last night attacked the question of foreign immigration, with Colonel E. M. Word as champion of the "Heathen Chinee."

At the meeting of the executive committee of the DeKalb county Sunday-school association yesterday morning, Hon. M. A. Candler was unanimously re-elected president, and a majority of the old officers retained.

The Report From the West.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 12.—About four hundred operatives assembled tonight to hear the report of Michael Connelly, recently sent to inspect the lands of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad with a view of forming an emigrant colony from this city. He gave a gloomy account of the fertility of the land, but said he could not advise any one to go there who did not have from three to five hundred, as the country was over run with negro refugees who were doing all kinds of work which they could find, and it would make hard competition for any one going there without some money.

Revival in Trade.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., August 12.—Reports from all parts of north New Jersey indicate a great revival in the iron trade; mines furnaces and forges, which have been idle since the panic of 1873, are being re-opened and the work pushed. The forces in many places are working night and day. New mines are being opened and new furnaces built—notably at Chester and Port Oram—and at all points from Phillipsburg eastward to Dover. There is a demand for ores such as has not existed since 1873.

A Sunday-School Convention.

To-morrow evening the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian church will give a festival at the residence of Mrs. McLendon, formerly the Scofield residence, on Peachtree street. The garden will be appropriately illuminated, and a brass band will be in attendance. The festival is given for the benefit of the Sunday-school of the above church, and will doubtless be a very pleasant affair.

Georgia's Great Doctor.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Carpenter's portrait of Dr. Crawford W. Long, discoverer of the surgical anæsthesia, late of Athens, Ga., which is designed for the capitol at Atlanta, was sent to-day by express, free of charge, through the country by the courtesy of Mr. John Huey and Senator Gordon.

ROSCOE'S ROMANCE.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE LOVELY KATE.

Ex-Senator Sprague Applies the Persuasive Eloquence of a Pistol to Conkling—The Latter's Relations With the Wife of the House—Scandalous Rumors.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The published correspondence and statements of the principals in the affair of last week at ex-Governor Sprague's mansion, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, assert that in addition to the difficulty reported between the ex-governor and the German teacher, there was a wordy encounter between the former and Senator Conkling, who, as the first dispatch stated, was a guest at the Sprague mansion. Accounts vary so widely in regard to the affair, and the parties have taken such effectual measures to prevent the whole story becoming public, that it is impossible to ascertain the precise facts. On Friday afternoon rumors of a serious shooting were current, involving Senator Conkling. It appears that Mrs. Wm. Sprague and children arrived in Rhode Island from Washington two weeks ago, and after a short stay at Watch Hill, went to her husband's residence at Narragansett Pier. Some months ago she engaged a German teacher for her children, named Geo. Linck, of New York, and he was unoccupied while the family were in Washington, and she requested him to go to Narragansett Pier to meet her husband to arrange his compensation. Linck came, but for several days did not see Sprague. At last he met him at Watch Hill about a week ago, and for some unknown reason Sprague took a violent dislike to him, and forbid him to come to his house at the Pier. Linck, however, went to Sprague's house Friday and the result was that a very disgraceful encounter ensued. After Linck had been in the house awhile Sprague arrived, and, when he saw the German, became furiously mad, and in spite of the fact that the house had several guests, ladies and gentlemen from Albany and elsewhere, he ordered the man to leave, and seizing a double-barreled shot-gun, threatened to kill him if he did not go. Sprague had previously informed some of his guests that they also had better go, as it was probable there would be murder in the house. The ladies screamed, and there was a great deal of excitement at the strange action of the ex-senator. The housekeeper endeavored to quiet the infuriated man, but it was necessary for Linck to depart before the fear of bloodshed was allayed. The German left the house and went into the village, whither after a time Sprague followed, but he did not chance to encounter him again.

Senator Conkling was at Sprague's house during the altercation, but saw nothing of it, as he was in the library at the time, some distance from the scene. It appears that Sprague had consulted Senator Conkling in Washington some months ago upon business connected with the settlement of the Sprague estate, and as the business was unfinished, and as it had been intimated to Senator Conkling that Sprague wished to see him again about it, the senator went over to the Pines from Newport in a yacht with a party as a pleasure excursion, and to transact his arrival to consult him in reference to the business. During the altercation, hearing the ladies scream, Conkling immediately sought them out, and found they were desirous to leave the house. There was an invalid gentleman in the party, and Conkling took him in his arms and removed him to a carriage, and afterward saw that all present were conveyed from the residence. He then walked to the village of Narragansett Pier, half a mile from the house. He passed up the main road and met Ex-Senator Sprague driving to the Pier. He stopped and asked Sprague what all the trouble was about, saying he could not understand why he should act so like a wild man. Sprague said that he knew his own business, refusing to give any explanation of his actions.

Senator Conkling went to the house of a friend, and shortly after took the evening train for Providence. He was the guest of Senator Anthony Friday, and next evening took the steamer for New York.

The above is based on statements of friends of both Conkling and Sprague, who seem disposed to cover up the affair. There are many, however, who believe all has not yet been told, and that Sprague and Conkling are not on the best of terms, owing to a skeleton that is said to have existed for some time in the closet of the house of the former.

Another account says that the alleged encounter between Senator Conkling and ex-Senator Sprague, at the latter's summer residence, at Narragansett Pier, on Friday evening, is the all-absorbing topic in New England. Owing to the reticence of the parties who know all the facts the public as yet have not learned the truth of the affair. The version given by friends of both parties was evidently an attempt to whitewash the matter and prevent scandal, that will not benefit Sprague or his family, or the great Roscoe himself. Another version of the affair hinted at when it was said there was a skeleton in the Sprague mansion, has come to light through a Boston reporter who visited Narragansett Pier, and who now, from all information at hand, that if, indeed, Sprague had trouble with a German professor, it, at least, had nothing to do with the personal encounter that occurred between the ex-senator and the brave Roscoe. The version of the alleged affray, as learned by the reporter, is as follows: For a few days past the ex-senator had been absent upon business, and upon his return he found Senator Conkling a guest at his home, having been there, so it is understood, for quite a number of days, and of course without his knowledge or consent. The report has it that the ex-senator waxed very angry, and ordered the senator out, but that Roscoe refused to go. Words came thick and fast, and it is alleged that the governor told Conkling that he had seen all he cared of him in Washington, and wanted nothing more to do with him, and again ordered him out of the house. Conkling not complying with his order, ran up-stairs, so it is said, for a revolver, and when he returned the senator was conspicuous by his absence. It appears that Sprague has a very beautiful and attractive wife, but they do not live happily together is no secret. In fact, it is said that they are so estranged that they seldom speak to each other. So far has this been the case that for a large portion of the time for the last few years it is said they have lived apart. Last winter Mrs. Sprague was in Washington, at Edgewood, her father's old mansion, in the suburbs of the city, husband being at Providence in the meanwhile. She had reserved a seat in the senate chamber, and was always there when Conkling had a speech to deliver, and she almost invariably proceeded to her residence in the senator's private carriage. It is well known in society circles at the capital that Conkling, while ostensibly making his home at Wormley's, passed a large portion of his time, both day and night, at Mrs. Sprague's house. That, it is believed here, is the cause of the trouble in the Sprague family. It is well known that Mrs. Sprague, who is a daughter of the late Chief Justice Chase, married Sprague against her father's will, and this fact, it is said, has formed a subject in the mutual recriminations that seemed destined to cloud the family happiness.

It is said that Sprague and Conkling met a second time on Friday evening at Billington's cafe, at the pier. The story of this affair is that Conkling was in the cafe eating Little Neck clams, when Sprague came down the pier and saw him. It is said that he became very angry and rushed at him, exclaiming, "Let me get at that d——d scoundrel." Conkling put up his musters something after the fashion in which he met Ned Brice years ago, and seemed ready for the attack. Friends and bystanders separated the antagonists. It it said that a pistol was drawn by one of the belligerents, but the report cannot as yet be traced to any authentic source. At a late hour a reporter met Sprague at his home on the pier, but he refused to state the facts in the case, claiming that it was purely a family matter in which the public could not have any possible interest. The other story, wherein the German professor is brought into unenviable notoriety, alleges that the ex-senator suspected the professor of undue familiarity with his wife, that he so told him, and the result was a storm which ended in the German's dismissal.

A World special from Narragansett Pier says: "Narragansett Pier never had such a sensation as it is now enjoying, a sensation in which one of the foremost men in the country figures; his alleged foe in the combat, for a fight said to have occurred, being equally well known in Rhode Island. The two we refer to are Senator Roscoe Conkling, of New York, and ex-Senator and ex-Governor William Sprague, of Rhode Island. In order to do full justice to all the parties concerned it may be as well to repeat the following extract from to-night's Bulletin: "Some excitement was caused in this vicinity this morning by exaggerated reports of an unpleasant occurrence last evening at the residence of Ex-Governor and Ex-Senator Sprague. It appears that Mr. Sprague has a violent antipathy toward a German gentleman unconnected with the cabinet in any way, a teacher of his children. Going to the house one evening under extreme and irrelevant excitement, Mr. Sprague had an altercation with the teacher, and ordered him from the house, and, it is said, loading a gun and even attempted to shoot him, to which the teacher, not unreasonably, objected. Senator Conkling, who was en route to Providence, and had casually stopped at Narragansett Pier on some legal business, attempted, with a number of other persons, to calm Mr. Sprague's feelings, but without effect, until the unnatural excitement has subsided. One result of the disturbance at the Sprague mansion is the temporary removal of the family to a neighboring hotel."

Another story, however, is told by a clergyman at Narragansett Pier, and the following are, as nearly as can be learned, the particulars from this point of view: It is well known that ill-feeling has for some time past existed between ex-Senator and ex-Governor Sprague and Senator Conkling, presumably on political grounds. On Tuesday last Senator Conkling arrived here on private business, in no way connected with Mr. Sprague's business, and called, as a friend of the family, at the Sprague house. For some days past it is known, too, that Mr. Sprague has been laboring under visible excitement, and absent from home in company with some friends interested in a railroad. He is believed to have been with these friends and had left them in a very excited state of mind, when he went to his house and found Senator Conkling there, with whom he had a political misunderstanding as to the rights of naturalized citizens in Rhode Island. The local stories of the affair are naturally exaggerated, and it is a difficult matter to obtain trustworthy information. From what, however, is believed to be a well-informed source, it is learned that Mr. Sprague addressed some unseemly language to Senator Conkling, who courteously and considerately forebore to reply. Mr. Sprague thereupon, producing a pistol, told Senator Conkling that unless he left the house in a brief, given time, he would blow his brains out. Senator Conkling thereupon retired from the scene."

It is said further, that there was a hostile meeting subsequently at the cafe, but that cannot be verified, and is probably not true. This is the talk of all the clubs. It is on everybody's tongue. What the upshot of this matter will be, cannot now be foretold. The trouble will, sooner or later, come out. There were many witnesses, and the air is full of it. It is true that ex-Governor Sprague is a man of a violent temper, and may have acted hastily in the matter, but his friends here assert to-night that he regards himself as having been grossly insulted by Senator Conkling and means to insist upon a full public apology. It is known that he has of late been talking with friends of troubles which were preying on his mind, and has said also, that the time derstood to have said that there are certain insults which can only be wiped out with blood.

The publication in Utica this morning of the associated press telegram relative to the trouble in ex-Governor Sprague's summer residence at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island, on Friday afternoon, again revived the reports current here last June. It was then asserted that Mrs. Conkling was to institute divorce proceedings against her husband. That a separation had already taken place and that the senator would not again return to Utica. The Sun's denial of these stories early in July was given editorial prominence in the Utica Observer, and for the time being it killed the scandals, particularly as it was followed almost immediately by the senator's return to the city. It may be again stated that Mrs. Conkling will institute no divorce proceedings. All stories to the effect that there is a rupture in the senator's home relations are unfounded. The scandals or slanders from the outside have not broken the peace of his household. This is authentic.

A special to the Sun from Newport says: "After the trouble at Governor Sprague's summer residence at Narragansett Pier on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Sprague and her guests left the house and drove down to the village, where they took rooms at one of the hotels, Governor Sprague remaining at home. Yesterday Mrs. Sprague and her children left for Providence, where it is understood that she went to the house of one of her husband's relatives in that city, where she now is."

Senator Conkling has arrived here and is at the Fifth Avenue hotel. He utterly refuses to see newspaper correspondents and reporters. It is impossible to get an interview with him.

Washington Post.

"Ex-Senator Sprague attacked a German teacher of his children with a pistol, but senator Conkling interposed and prevented murder" is substantially the story sent by an associated press telegram from Providence to the Sunday papers, but the most general exclamation of all well-posted people of the city of Washington on reading it was, "too thin." "Conkling and Sprague were not brought together on account of a considerable a person as a German teacher," said a senator to one of the Post representatives yesterday.

"There has been plenty of material for an ableboddied scandal in that quarter," said another well posted gentleman, "and the result of it has been an attempt on the part of ex-Senator Sprague to revenge himself. It was the noble form of Lord Roscoe himself that Sprague was seeking to make a target of.

It will certainly not surprise many intelligent persons, who spent the past winter in this city, to learn that a much-talked of affair has culminated in attempted violence, and possible disgrace to all the parties concerned.

The intimate relations between Senator Conkling and the wife of ex-Senator and ex-Governor Sprague have been talked over in undertones in Washington society and political circles for upwards of three years. It has been hinted at darkly in newspaper correspondence quite frequently, but feelings of regard or pity for "the woman in the case" has induced the press generally to suppress, instead of parading, accessible information. Last spring, when Senator Conkling so energetically advocated the bill to relieve Mrs. Sprague's estate from taxation, everybody was set to talking.

Mrs. Sprague wanted the assessment of her country estate, known as Edgewood, reduced, and the penalties that had accrued because of nonpayment of taxes remitted. It required an act of congress to effect this, and Conkling was a man of power in the then political senate. He very readily accepted the commission given him by the lady and worked with such diligence as to pass the bill through the senate. The house, however, did not accept it so readily, and the result was a compromise in the conference. The high contracting parties met frequently at the capitol, as was natural, but it was not long before applejoy of the senator stated "confidence" to one and another that Mrs. Sprague was in the habit of meeting Mr. Conkling in his committee room (he was then chairman of the committee on commerce), and that they were sometimes locked in there together. This reached the ears of some of the reporters, who, upon investigation, found the statement to be true. Conkling's trusted agent was a clerk under Secretary Gorham, named Griffith. He would bring Mrs. Sprague to the capitol in a carriage and escort her to the committee room, and then notify Conkling and while the couple were together Griffith would stand on the outside and prevent intrusion.

During last winter and spring both parties seemed to grow more and more regardless of public opinion. Mrs. Sprague boldly displayed her partiality for the distinguished senator, and her conduct at the capitol became a subject of comment even among grave and reverend senators. She was often to be seen in the senate gallery, and generally occupied a front seat. It was rare that she failed to be on hand when Conkling was advertised for a speech, and was often on such occasions demonstrative in her expressions of approval. During the closing days and nights of the extra session Mrs. Sprague was a regular attendant upon the senate. She was invariably accompanied by the faithful Griffith, and on more than one occasion, in full view of the reporting gallery, wrote notes to the senator, which her attendant would deliver to him at his seat. Then the lordly senator, smiling acceptance and approval to his fair correspondent in the gallery, would indite replies, which Griffith would promptly deliver. Scenes of this character have amused the reporters several times, and caused them to lose sight entirely of the business before the senate.

The night of the difficulty between Senators Lamar and Conkling Mrs. Sprague betrayed her deep interest in the latter to the most careless spectator. She occupied her usual seat in the gallery during all the weary hours of that session. When Mr. Lamar gave Conkling the lie and the latter advanced to reply, she arose in her seat, and leaned over the balcony, with a blanched face and intense interest. She suddenly dropped in her seat and it was whispered that she had fainted, but this was not true. Her alarm was apparent to everybody, however, and the moment Conkling ceased speaking she sent Griffith to him with a message. Mr. Conkling found time to send word back to her by the same messenger, which seemed to reassure her. All this occurred in full view of many scrutinizing eyes, and from that night the relations between the twain became a common topic of conversation on the floor of the senate. It was rumored soon after, that Mr. Sprague had heard of the night scene at the senate, and had declared his intention to bring the affair to an issue. Apparently this rumor did not reach Conkling, for he remained in Washington for some time after the adjournment and spent the larger portion of it at Edgewood. It was a common thing for frequenters of the road to meet them driving after the senators' fine team, and about the time of Mrs. Sprague's arrival at Long Branch the telegraph gave notice of Mr. Conkling's presence there. He seems, however, to have gone too far when he followed the lady to her husband's residence near Providence. The matter it is now believed will go to the courts, and in this case finding the efforts of the agent of the associated press to cover up the affair at Narragansett Pier, the whole truth concerning it is likely to be made public. The Post, our readers will be able to judge, has given no publicity to the many rumors that have been in circulation for the past twelve months, and will endeavor at all times to keep within the limits prescribed by a fair presentation of the actual facts.

A PARDON FOR BARROW.

That is What His Friends are Seeking For.

It will be remembered that some years ago Mr. W. R. Barrow, of this city, a most industrious, hardworking man, left Atlanta for New Orleans. His friends lost sight of him for a long time, and at last Mr. H. H. Dickson, a prominent Odd Fellow here, received a letter from an Odd Fellow asking him if it was true as reported that Barrow had a wife in Atlanta. Mr. Dickson replied that it was true. It was then discovered that Barrow had married a most estimable young lady in Louisiana, near New Orleans, pretending, of course, that he was a single man. His friends in Louisiana suggested the possibility of his not having been legally married to his Atlanta wife. This rumor was dispelled instantly, as Mrs. Barrow has a certificate of her marriage in her home here. Mr. Barrow was convicted of bigamy and has, we believe, been put in the penitentiary.

His wife, who is a most estimable lady, has circulated a petition through the city asking for his pardon. She says that she has fully and freely forgiven him, and that it is essential to her that he should be freed and given to her again. She says, and this is known to his friends, that he always treated her kindly and provided for her as liberally as possible. She does not explain the details of his crime, but says she is satisfied that he ought to be pardoned, and that she has forgiven him. The petition was circulated pretty freely and was generally signed, as far as we could see. We have no idea what disposition will be made of it. Mrs. Barrow has the sympathy of all who know her.

CAUGHT FROM CONYER'S.

Protracted Meeting—The Fall Trade—An Opponent for Colonel Thornton.

CONYERS, GA., August 12.—A protracted meeting at the First Baptist church is exciting much interest.

Mr. John H. Almond is building a handsome residence, and Judge George W. Gleaton will also have one erected at an early day.

The Good Templars held a meeting last night and decided to reorganize the Cresent lodge on Monday, the 4th instant.

There is every indication for a good fall trade, and both farmers and merchants are feeling hopeful.

The superior court will convene next Monday.

McKnight's bridge, on South river, fell in the other day, killing two mules and fatally injuring Mr. Barry Bowden.

Colonel Thornton's claims as an independent leader. Colonel Hayle means business, and Thornton should look out.

Sunday at Trinity.

Perhaps never in the history of this church has there been a more memorable day than was last Sabbath. It was the beginning of the fifth week of the glorious revival in progress there, and great interest had been awakened throughout the entire congregation. The large audience room was crowded to overflowing. Many were obliged to go to the gallery, while quite a number went away unable to find comfortable seats. The deep solemnity which rested upon the people from first to last indicated more than a mere polite hearing. They were concerned for their souls and seemed to be longing for the presence and blessing of God. At the close of the morning sermon a large class of the new converts were baptized and received into the fellowship of the church. They completely surrounded the spacious chancel, and consisted of persons of nearly every age, from the child of twelve to the man of middle life. The scene will not soon be forgotten, and there were many tears of joy in the patient, silent audience, as the young disciples of Christ answered in concert the solemn questions of the baptismal office.

The afternoon service consisted of prayer and praise, and was enjoyed by a full house. At night Judge James Jackson came to the relief of the pastor and conducted the services. The immense multitude gave most earnest attention to the words of the Christian judge as he discoursed of the kingdom of God, and warned his hearers that it was nigh them. His allusion to the conversion of his much loved friend and kinsman, the late General Howell Cobb, was deeply impressive. That distinguished Georgian was affected with grave doubts concerning the Christian religion; but on studying the Word of God with an earnest search after truth, he one day exclaimed to his friend, "My doubts are all removed; the Word of God is true, and religion is real." What an example this affords to many others who reject the system of which they know nothing.

Just as the last words of the discourse were being uttered, the alarm of fire was sounded from the bells of the city, and there was some confusion and excitement in the congregation. But quiet was soon restored, and on being invited, more than fifty persons knelt for prayer.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

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THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 13, 1879.

—ARLINGTON in Lee county has sent forward the second bale of this year's cotton crop.

—OUR esteemed contemporary, the New York Evening Post, having made out to its own satisfaction that neither the bloody-shirt slogan or the financial question is an issue in the Ohio campaign asks with an appearance of genuine surprise what the issue really is. Luckily, we can gratify the respected editor of the Post. The question is, whether the people of Ohio are capable of conducting their own elections or whether that business shall be undertaken by the federal government. The republicans claim that it is the right and duty of the government to conduct these elections, but as it generally happens under our system that the affairs of the government are administered by political partisans, the people think it safer and wiser to conduct their own elections.

—THE governor of Kansas is a very genial man—a man, too, with a generous turn, and an eager eye for business. He proposes in an off-hand way that Indiana shall take a contingent of twenty thousand of the exodusters who are supposed to be preparing to leave Mississippi and Louisiana next season. This is probably a good idea; but while the apportionment is going on, we must be permitted to put in a word for Illinois and Iowa—especially Iowa. As we have frequently remarked heretofore, Iowa must be redeemed, and about as good a plan as any is to plant several colonies of democratic error or Kansas states in a supplementary tone, that only one representative man of the north has contributed a cent to the relief of the sufferers. This looks bad.

Restricted Suffrage in Rhode Island.

The newspapers are commenting variously upon the disfranchisement of union soldiers by the state of Rhode Island, as developed in the testimony of the Wallace committee now in session at Providence. It appears that under the constitution of Rhode Island the right of suffrage is restricted to those who own $134 worth of real estate. This property qualification, it appears, has some curious results. At one of the elections, the officer who conducted it and certified to the returns was himself disqualified from casting a vote; and a gentleman who was once a member of congress as well as a member of the general assembly of Rhode Island is now disfranchised. It appears that he became financially involved, made an assignment, and is now without the property qualification that would enable him to exercise the privileges of an elector. He can neither vote nor be voted for. Men who went into the war and fought for the union are now disfranchised, as well as a great many foreign-born citizens. Altogether, there seems to be an inclination on the part of several of our northern exchanges to stir up a sort of political sensation over this wholesale disfranchisement, and a Mr. Thomas Davis, who has been a member of congress from Rhode Island, but who is now disqualified, stated to the committee that the general government ought to extend the suffrage. This remark of Mr. Davis shows that at least so far as he is concerned the disqualification is timely. A person who has been a congressman ought to be aware that the general government has no more to do with the matter than the sultan of Turkey—and this brings to the service again the irrepressible doctrine of state rights. If the restriction in question is a hardship the remedy is with the people of Rhode Island and with them alone; and a congressional committee is merely wasting time and money in taking testimony relating to the matter. The state has exclusive control of suffrage and can extend it or restrict it at pleasure—provided the restriction is not on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Georgia, for instance, can set up an educational qualification, a property qualification or any other qualification not obnoxious to the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, and the general government is powerless to interfere. Rhode Island can make voters of Chinamen or of Indians, and the people of no other state have the right to complain; and it does not in the least surprise us to learn that the democrats of Rhode Island are as much in favor of the restriction as the republicans. The restriction may be wrong—it may be unjust—but as the injustice falls only upon the people of Rhode Island, it is for them and not the government to right the wrong.

The Position of "The Constitution."

One of our state exchanges—the Berrien County News, we believe—says it does not understand the position of THE CONSTITUTION in regard to the wild land investigation that is now going on. Perhaps our contemporary is careless in its reading—perhaps it is forgetful. Certainly, unless there is something mysterious in plain English, the position of THE CONSTITUTION is not to be misunderstood or misinterpreted, for it is the position of every fair-minded person. In the first place, investigations do no harm, and may do a great deal of good. An innocent official courts rather than evades them. In the second place, an investigation is no evidence of guilt, and the fact that it is instituted should not even so much as create a suspicion in the public mind. With the knowledge that they are all-powerful in dealing with their servants, the people should not, in advance of the result of an investigation, either form or express opinions that may be unjust to those whose official acts are the subjects of inquest. With the people, so with the press. The personal character and reputation of no individual should be lightly made the subject of discussion. With respect particularly to the wild land investigation, it is well to bear in mind that even impeachment is not an evidence of guilt. Not a day passes that grand juries do not necessarily find indictments against innocent men. An impeachment is in the nature of an indictment, and the testimony upon which it is founded is, from the very necessities of the case, ex parte. The value of that testimony, the strength of that impeachment and the truth of the charges therein embodied are all to be tried before a competent court. Pending that trial, the press and public opinion can do no less than suspend judgment. With respect to the case of Comptroller Goldsmith, the minority report of the committee shows that the nature of the testimony upon which the articles of impeachment are based will admit of a decided difference of opinion, but even were the committee unanimous in recommending impeachment it would still be the duty of the press and the public to suspend discussion as well as judgment until the comptroller has an opportunity of proving his innocence, or until the senate, sitting as a high court of impeachment, pronounces him guilty. These are the suggestions of fairness and justice, and this is the position of THE CONSTITUTION with respect to Comptroller Goldsmith. We are not his defenders, nor his accusers, nor his judges; but the inspiration of that justice which is wiser and older than the law itself—which, indeed, is the basis of the law—reminds us that he is to be held as innocent until proven to be guilty.

Our Fall Trade and Fair Issue.

In pursuance of a long established custom THE CONSTITUTION will print, on the 15th of September, its regular fall trade issue. Our arrangements are such that we are justified in promising that it will be the completest and most thorough paper of the kind ever printed in Atlanta. It shall be such a paper as our subscribers will all be proud of.

It is impossible to overestimate the benefit of such a paper to the city and the state. In its columns will be found a full resume of the business enterprises of Atlanta, of its manufacturing industries, of its increase in population, property and importance—of every detail that tends to illustrate its progress or provoke its further growth. These statistics, grouped in appropriate departments and garnished with seasonable comment, will furnish an argument to men who are seeking a home that will prove stronger than whole acres of platitudes of opinions. The trade issues of THE CONSTITUTION the city to-day whose attention was first brought to Atlanta by seeing one of our mammoth issues.

It follows therefore that such a paper should have the heartiest encouragement from our business men. Indeed, it is only by having such encouragement from our merchants, manufacturers and professionals—that we can make the paper what it should be—a reflex of the strength and enterprise of our city. But we do not ask our patrons to give us their orders for this paper on any ground of public interests. It is their own personal interests that they will conserve in having their business advertised in the trade issue. There will be thousands and thousands of extra papers of this issue printed and sent out, and the standard value of the statistics contained in its columns will result in its being filed away and kept as a paper of reference in thousands of homes and offices all over the state. It will therefore have a permanent value as an advertising sheet. The fact that this paper will be issued just before the fall fair will add much to its value as an advertising medium. It will be taken as a shopping guide by crowds of people who visit the city during the great fair. We shall have a staff of competent men to call on the various firms in the city within the next week or two, and write up the enterprises that make Atlanta what she is. We bespeak for them a welcome in all quarters. We will also receive and fill orders for extra papers, ready for mailing at a low price per copy. Orders for space and extras should be sent in at once.

The Florida Ship Canal.

The Florida ship canal scheme is so far a success that it is has a colonel attached to it, and this, we take it, is a very gratifying evidence that there is something more substantial at the bottom of the enprise than the chalk drifts and coral formations through which the canal will have to be cut. The Florida canal company, it appears, is already organized, and is represented by Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, who, from all accounts, is exceedingly anxious to inaugurate the practical part of the programme.

It will be remembered that quite recently Governor Drew, of Florida, together with others more or less interested in the development of the natural resources of that state, had a consultation in Washington for the purpose of discussing the advisability of calling an extra session of the legislature in order that the company might be formally and officially organized under a state charter. At this conference it was decided for good and sufficient reasons not to call an extra session of the legislature, but not before the New York Tribune, with the intense partisanship that can never hope to discriminate between the false and the true in political matters, had seized upon the conference and made it the basis of a smart political sensation. Under pretence of forwarding the canal scheme, the Tribune said, the legislature was to be convened in extraordinary session and some sort of political measure—we have really forgotten what—was to be passed. Since that time, there has been a further conference between Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, on the part of the capitalists who compose the company, and Senator Jones, on the part of Florida. At this conference, the ultimatum of the company was presented which is, in effect, a request for a fair and liberal charter in return for the enhancement of property which it is to be supposed will follow the successful completion of the canal. It is represented that the European capitalists who have consented to invest money in the enterprise cannot afford to wait two years, or until the next regular session of the legislature, and that if the inauguration of the scheme be thus delayed the capital already pledged cannot be held together. The points presented and insisted upon by Colonel Aspinwall will be duly laid before Governor Drew by Senator Jones, and it remains to be seen what action, if any, will be taken by that official.

To our mind, there is something mysterious in this sudden determination on the part of foreign capitalists to build a ship canal through Florida whether or no. To be sure, no reasonable objections can possible be urged, but when it is remembered that nearly, if not quite, two years will be consumed in the preliminary surveys in order to select the most practicable route, the haste of the company represented by Colonel Aspinwall is inexplicable. Certainly they will have no rivals in this business, for while the canal has been talked of in a desultory way for a long series of years, no company has as yet been found willing to risk the experiment of making the bar and channel of the St. John's river navigable for ocean steamers. If such a company has at last been found we are prepared to rejoice with the people of Florida and with the commercial world generally; but as matters stand, we are still prudent enough to believe that the only solution of cheap transportation is the Rafford inland waterway for barges. Meantime, Florida should not allow any of her real or supposed interests to suffer by refusing to meet Colonel Aspinwall's company more than half way.

THE rumor that Mr. Conkling is no longer summering at the Sprague mansion in Newport is probably correct. In other words, he is opposed to the shot-gun policy, and doesn't admire the plantation manners of old man Sprague.

IT was remarked in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago that Conkling had a boom in Rhode Island. It turned out to be a boost, and a man named Sprague was at the business end of it.

THE Utica rooster ought to be nominated for president—he runs so well.

TWO bills affecting the city of Atlanta were passed by the house yesterday, one to fund the floating debt and the other to enable the city to levy and collect a business tax.

HERETOFORE Conkling has refused to be interviewed, but it appears that Colonel Sprague, of Naragansett Pier, had a few words with him.

ACCORDING to the Washington Post, there has been a good deal of talk and rumor about Conkling and Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague at the capital. It is thought that this is what made Sprague chase Conkling.

THE amiable Rogers might do a clever stroke of business by sub-letting Mr. Hayes's political backbone to those who are clamoring for an opportunity to dig a ship canal across Florida. Such a useful implement should not be allowed to rest in the wood-shed.

IT would be idle for the authorities to turn Currie loose while quarantine is in vogue. He would have no fresh material to practice on.

EDMUNDS will return from Europe much refreshed, and he will undoubtedly make the confederate brigadiers tremble unless

IT is a little singular that the Texas pistol never misses fire. This fact has detained many Georgia emigrants in that country.

IT is possible that there is a future president going around through Ohio in General Ewing's clothes. Stranger things have occurred in this volcanic country.

FORBON quinine will never have the ghost of a chance in America while cinchonidia is left to compete with it. Cinchonidia is one of the alkaloids of cinchona bark, can be sold at one-tenth the cost of free quinine and is protected by a duty of forty per cent. There is still work for congress to do.

IN GENERAL.

—Butler squints so much that his outlook is not very good.

—The proverb "fair exchange is no robbery," didn't refer to church fairs.

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers and Charlotte Thompson will go into dramatic partnership next season, and "do the legitimate."

—Dead men tell no tales, and that is the reason why coroners find out so little.—New Orleans Picayune.

—The Jersey City Journal learns from the spirit-land that George Washington has just been married to Katharine of Arragon.

—There's a land that is hoiter than this—
O what must it be to be there,
When here e'en the paving stones hiss
And the sun beams with furious glare!
—Meriden Recorder.

—They tell of a young man at Saratoga who has a suit of clothes for every three hours in the day, exclusive of his night dress.

—Cervantes has said: "Every one is the son of his own works." This makes the great Krupp a son of a gun.—New Orleans Picayune.

—The Rochester Sunday Herald wants to know which end the bees bite with. They remind us of the wicked, their last end, according to common report, being worse than their first.

—The editor of the Schenectady Star exclaims: "Oh, woman, woman! you are always getting somebody into a scrape," though it is just possible, of course, that he isn't guilty.

—"I have nothing but my heart to give you," said a spinster to a lawyer who had conducted a suit for her. "AYLAN," said the lawyer gruffly, "you may either take the fees."—Philadelphia Transcript.

—"How He One Her" is the title of a love story. We suppose he told his passion four her truthfully two her.—[New York News.

—There is talk of a new daily in New York, to be under the control of John Russell Young, formerly of the Tribune, and one of its purposes is said to be to urge the nomination of Grant for president.

—A subterranean telegraph wire has just been laid down between Hamburg and Bremen, and Oldenburg and Emden, which will have lines to Bremerhaven and Wilhelmshaven.

—Fanny Davenport, now that she is married, may not be so handsome, but she will know more than Sarah Bernhardt—she will know who is the father of her children—presumably.—Oswego Times.

—A gorgeous English swell, leading a dog, inquired at a railroad station, "Must I, aw, take a ticket for a puppy?" The bewildered clerk regarded him for a moment, and then replied: "No, sir; you can go as an ordinary person."

—Husband—"Maria, my dear, you seem to be very lonesome in my company. Do you not love me now as you did before our marriage?" Wife—"Why, of course, Gerald, but you know since our marriage we have become one, and I feel lonesome without a second party."

—Those widely-advertised quieters, called "soothing syrups," for children have killed several infants in England. The base of the stuff is opium. At an inquest recently held on a poisoned child, a doctor said "the administration of such mixtures was a common cause of death where children died of convulsions."

—A Daily News Paris telegram says: "Several French papers dwell complacently on the assumption that Lord Chelmsford's victory at Ulundi was more brilliant than decisive. Cetewayo, they say, holds an impregnable position at Amanzia Kanea, a kraal constructed before the war, and containing most of his treasure."

—At Prague during an evening parade an officer named Wondracsek thought that the cravat of Private Franck was too high. The officer seized the soldier by the collar of the tunic, tore the cravat off his neck and struck the man in the eye with the buckle. The ball of the eye was knocked out of the socket.

—While swinging their hoes in the weed-hunted rows,
Where beans and tomatoes were growing,
The son to his father set out to remark,
As warmly the sunbeams were glowing,
"Why like is this spot to the place that is not
Known to fame till that apple proceeding"—
"I pass," quoth the parent, thus answered the son,
"Because 'tis the garden of weedin'!"

—A traveler writes that beautiful women are occasionally seen in every country but that in Lima, Peru, one may see them by the hundred and thousand. This is making female beauty, that must be rare to be appreciated, too common. And besides, we are sure these lovely Limanian belles are not so good as their North American sisters—and they probably never heard of the Kensington stitch.

—It was so hot in Tallahassee, Florida, the other day, that a dish of corn set in the sun to dry, popped.—Syracuse Evening Herald. A far more astonishing bit of weather than that was felt right here in Syracuse the other evening, when it became so warm on a piazza that the young man sitting there keeping a young lady from falling apart, popped. She referred him to her pop.—Syracuse Sunday Times.

—The New York Commercial Advertiser has this by special cable: The proudest man in Zululand is the man who now sports the watch of poor young Napoleon. He doesn't know how to wind it up, but he looks at it admiringly and exclaims: "Bully, bully mea hookey Frenchy big chief, hoop la!" And then his principal girl comes around with a chunk of ring through her nose, and says, "Giva me," and he gives it.

—Cetewayo begged Lord Chelmsford to spare one or two particular kraals on the road to Ulundi, but the general refused to do so. It now appears that the kraals which the Zulu king desired to see spared were one in which several of his ancestors were buried, and another in which there still lived at a very great age a widow of Chaka, the founder of the ruling dynasty. It will be admitted that Cetewayo showed much good feeling in desiring that these kraals should be saved from destruction.

A Republican View.

Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel.

It was the sword of the fathers that created the republic; it was the sword of their sons that defended it against foreign foes; it was the sword of their grandsons that rescued it from hell-born domestic treason.

To the army we owe our creation, preservation, redemption.

From the ranks of the civilian and the statesman have come the imbeciles and blathering impracticables, gushing sentimentalities and diabolistic traitors.

They may do when peach blossoms and butterflies dance in the calm sunbeams of peace;

But, when treason stalks at noonday in the nation's capital,

The sword must be unsheathed, the soldier must step to the front.

Shot and shell, grape and canister, are the only arguments traitors can understand.

Washington, Jackson, Grant—

Why, all the so-called statesmen the country has produced would not make a respectable shadow of this immortal trinity of warriors.

Washington is dead, and Jackson is dead; but all that was great and good in both lives in Grant.

The crisis is on us—brought on us by softheaded, blundering romancers, as ignorant of human nature as the worst of human history.

They called themselves statesmen.

They sent the army to the rear.

They tore the uniform from the backs of the union soldiers, the men who had saved the republic.

And howled, "Git! We'll manage the affairs of this nation.

"You fellows with bayonets and epaulettes are dangerous.

"We'll run the machine."

And they have run it—these statesmen.

They've run it to the devil.

In less than fifteen years from the day when Grant gave the blood-cemented fragments to the keeping of the statesmen.

It was a grand day, too, when, within the shadow of the nation's capitol, he handed his sword and a reunited republic to old Abe Lincoln.

There were tattered banners, torn to shreds by shot and shell from traitors' guns.

There were gaunt, blood stained warriors, a half million, more or less.

And there were a million new made graves.

But there was not a traitor in the capitol of the United States that day.

But that day has passed, and old Abe Lincoln is dead.

And to-day, in the corridors of the capitol, in the seats where Lovejoy, and Sumner, and Webster, and Giddings sat,

In the senate and house of representatives, the once shattered rebel army makes laws for the republic.

And union soldiers go about humbly with bated breath.

This is to-day.

Impeachment of Goldsmith.

Newman Herald.

The outside pressure in this case from hungry politicians and office seekers is just now simply infernal. We do charge their duty fearlessly, without favor or affection—and if goldsmith on a fair investigation is honorably acquitted, it will be in spite of the wishes and the endeavors of those clamoring for his blood. From the report of the minority it is evident that the majority of the committee from the influence of this outside pressure or from some other cause unknown to us acted in the premises with unbecoming haste, inasmuch as they rushed through with their report to the legislature, under protest of the comptroller-general that his clerical force was insufficient to the tax imposed by the committee upon their abilities and would necessarily restrain the latter debarred from the personal supervision of the affairs of his office and unable to give attention to the numerous inquiries forwarded to him in his sick room by the committee. Why this haste on the part of the majority? Why could they not have waited and given the accused every possible opportunity to have vindicated his character against the allegations with which he stands charged? The whole proceedings present the appearance of a conspiracy on the part of the enemies of the comptroller to degrade him and dishonor the state. Such, in short, is the desperate assault of the "cuts" upon the strongholds of the "ins" for the loaves and fishes of office—and the people should be content to patiently wait and let the senate decide as to the guilt or innocence of the accused before entering up judgment to the prejudice of Comptroller Goldsmith.

Divers Opinions and Suggestions.

Dalton Headlight.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION wants a tramp law. What the country wants is a condition of affairs which will not necessitate tramping.

Fairbridge Democrat.

What is the matter in Atlanta? There are so many sporadic cases of official delinquency charged that the people are fearing a general epidemic.

Dalton Headlight.

When an Atlanta sheriff hears of a tramp, he immediately proceeds with his bloodhound and a court of newspaper reporters to court-martial the fellow on the spot for the murder of the Defoors. They have found thirteen to date.

Early County News.

In another column we publish an able article from the Atlanta CONSTITUTION in defense of Governor Colquitt and his administration. It is a complete vindication of our worthy governor from the idle and malicious charges that have been brought against him by men who have no admiration for Christian character.

Dalton Headlight.

The question is not so much the humanity to the convicts as the inhumanity to those who are not convicts. The objection to the convict contract system is not in the derangement of labor in the state in direct competition with the honest labor thereof, bringing about starvation, then petty larceny, then the chain-gang. The system is a natural drift of that direction with a great many, when steady employment would possibly make better, instead of worse, men of them.

First Families of Massachusetts.

Baltimore (Md.) Sun.

Fall River, Mass., published in 1876 a centennial history of the town, describing its mills and enlarging in leading citizens, officers and directors of its industrial establishments. A few of the "prominent citizens" of three years ago now have their names enrolled in the list of convicts in the state penitentiary, and others are under indictment or have been disgraced by the discovery of their defalcations. Five "old families" were especially mentioned in the history with biographies and eulogies of their members. Three of these families now have representatives in the list of Fall River defaulters. George B. Durfee, treasurer of the Mechanics' mills, whose wrong-doings have just been exposed, belonging to a family to which Fall River is indebted for some of its leading mills. This is a sadder sight for the F. F.'s of Massachusetts than is presented any where among the F. F.'s of the south, whose follies generally pile up north are fond of countenancing, but in all the poverty of the latter they generally remain personally honest.

The Impeachment Matter.

Iowa State Register, stalwart rep.

Georgia is learning that the banishment of carpet-baggers and the establishment of a state government of democrats, whose election is scarcely contested, cannot be depended on to secure an economical and honest administration. The charges made against the comptroller of that state are of the most serious character, and if the state treasury would have to bear a considerable loss.

The Toombs Interview.

Gainesville Southron.

General Toombs will not go back on just what he told us and others about the matter, said the old Roman, "It is nearer the truth than any editor or reporter has told on me since the war, and in the main it is correct." We will bet an oyster supper for the whole eleven able editors of THE CONSTITUTION that General Toombs never authorized anybody to say anything else since the interview.

Prayers and Eloquence.

Washington Post.

Gov. St. John's complaint that only one of the representative men of the republican party has given a dime to aid the miserable negro refugees in Kansas, is a scathing rebuke to those radicals whose speeches have added strength to the exodus. Even Mr. Windom, the father of the exodus, has given nothing but eloquence and tears and, possibly, a few prayers.

Advice to Sherman.

Washington Post.

So far as we can learn, the principal object of Mr. Sherman's proposed stumping tour in Ohio is to assure his incredulous fellow-citizens that "resumption is a fixed fact." Mr. Sherman should invite them to meet him in New York, the only place in the union where he can show his resumption mill in actual operation.

Confederate Diagnst.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The republican managers who lay much stress on the presence of confederate brigadiers in congress will be pained to learn that General Joe Johnston is disgusted with politics, and intends to retire to private life at the end of his present congressional term.

A Coincidence.

Baltimore Gazette.

It was a coincidence that Senator Conkling happened along in time to save a poor German tutor from the wrath of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's husband, to say the least. We nominate the German tutor for the vacant Russian mission.

They Ran Short.

Chicago Times.

General Beauregard has been telling why the confederacy failed. His letter, which is very interesting, shows conclusively that it failed for want of more Beauregards.

A Vanished Boom.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

What has become of the Sherman boom? It has not been heard from since Mr. Sherman fell foul of the New England republicans. Little Looms should keep near Ohio.

Highly Improbable.

Chicago Times.

A Cincinnati paper claims that Adam was an Ohio man. It is scarcely probable. Adam was kicked out of office.

Eli's Strong Point.

Boston Post.

Eli Perkins does not invent lie; he only revamps those of some other fellow.

Satisfactory.

New York Sun.

General Hancock's nomination would be perfectly satisfactory to us.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.

A Grand Masquerade Ball will be given at

Catoosa Springs,

— ON —

Wednesday Evening, August 20, 1879.

Professor J. S. NICHOLS will be Chairman of Floor Committee.

One Hundred Handsome Costumes,

Dominoes, and Masks of all designs, will be at the Springs for rent.

Fare for the Round Trip, including Railroad Fare, Stage Fare and One Weeks' Board,

TEN DOLLARS.

Ample accommodation for one hundred more visitors.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
W. & A. R. R.

020 aug13 d1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.

13 aug11 d12m

Southern Masonic Female College,
COVINGTON, GEORGIA.

FALL TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, 3d SEPtember. Board, tuition and guardianship equal to any other institution in the State. Board $15; Tuition $8, with Music $5, if both be taken together. Send for Catalogue. Art Department well filled.

J. N. BRADSHAW,
President.

009 aug13 d2w &wky21

DALTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
DALTON, GEORGIA.
Faculty for 1879-80.

Rufus W. Smith, A. M., President, Teacher of Latin and English Literature.
Homer Wright, A.M., Professor of Natural Science.
Mrs. Orean M. Smith, Mathematics.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC.
Prof. Henry Schoeler,
Prof. R. M. McIntosh,
Miss Gertrude Jones.
[See Music Circular.
Miss Lucy E. Carpenter.

ART SCHOOL.
Mrs. Fanny Lester, Principal of Preparatory School.
Miss Minnie E. Gewin, Primary School.

The Fall Term opens September 1st, 1879, with this experienced Corps of Teachers.

Tuition in Collegiate Classes..... $40 per annum
Music..... $30 to $50 " "
Preparatory Class..... $15 to $30 " "

For particulars send for Circular to the President, at Oxford, Georgia, until August 25th, after that date to Dalton, Georgia.

009 aug13 d wed sun 24 page

THE MADISONIAN.

A LIVE WEEKLY PAPER, PUBLISHED AT Madison, Georgia, and edited by Dr. J. C. C. BLACKBURN, being the only paper published in and the Official Organ of Morgan county. Is one of the best advertising mediums in Middle Georgia. For terms, address B. M. BLACKBURN, Publisher, Madison, Ga., aug13 d3t dh

WHEN ANY MAN
feels sick with
COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEADACHE and general uncomfortableness,
AND YET
Don't Know Exactly What Ails Him,
Then is the time to take
Mott's Pills.
These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver, and at the same time expel any impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and
Restoring to Health,
when all other remedies fail.
Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases and disorders of the stomach.
As a family cathartic pill they are WARRANTED WITHOUT AN EQUAL.
John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 d6thw & wky6thw al w rosa No 4

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., July, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 13th, 5:00 p m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta...	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens ..	3 15 p m	" Maysville ..	7 00 a m
" Wishing'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak ...	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Washington	46 3 35 p m	" Washing'n..	10 43 a m
Ar. Macon.....	5 25 p m	" Athens ..	2 15 p m
" Augusta..	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.
COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.

Lv'e Atlanta.....5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington. 5 25 a m
Ar. Covington..8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta... 7 40 a m
NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	NO. 4 EAST DAILY.
Lv'e Atlanta.....6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta...5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta ..6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta ...5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Fing Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Lucy Hinton Tobacco.
USE THE GENUINE.

RETAILERS WILL FIND THIS TOBACCO to be the most popular Card they can use in their business, as it is better known than any brand in the South.

It is Always the Same.

It never fails to please. It pays a good profit to the seller, and the buyer gets his money's worth. Sample plugs furnished on application. Dealers supplied by

TINSLEY, BRO. & CO.,
State Agents,
MACON, GEORGIA.

238 aug12 d1m

DYSPEPSIN,
THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

421 june26 dsm

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Porter Springs.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO REMEMber, during the hot weather, that PORTER SPRINGS is near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain; that its altitude is about 2,000 feet; that Blankets are needed every night during the summer; that its water always cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, and disease of the Kidneys; that the mineral water is tonic and the mountain air is tonic; that the Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Billiard Tables, Ten-Pin Alleys are all FREE; that Porter Springs is the ONLY PLACE in Northeast Georgia employing a fine Brass Band and Orchestra; that the House is kept as well as any in Georgia, and that with all these advantages Board is only thirty dollars per month.

J. R. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Proprietors.

457 july22 d10d

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.

HARRISON PHOEBUS,
Proprietor

ay13 d3m

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,

(2 miles East Gainesville P. O., Hall county, Ga.)

BOARD REDUCED.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH; Seven Dollars per week. Children and Servants Fifteen Dollars per month.

EDW. W. HOLLAND.

505 july26 d4w

THE MOST COMFORTABLE RESORT IN THE SOUTH.

Stanton House,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIS SPACIOUS HOTEL IS MOST ELEGANTly furnished, has perfect ventilation, commodious grounds, courteous attention and the table is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.

The Scenery—From the Stanton House is simply grand. The cloud capped peak of "Old Lookout" Mountain, towering 2,000 feet above the plain, stands a tireless sentinel, keeping a faithful watch over the inhabitants of Chattanooga. A fine carriage drive takes the tourist to the top, where the Scenery is Grand beyond Description. The traveler can view six different States from the top of "Lookout." On the road, in full view from the verandah of the "Stanton House," lies the Battle-ground of Mission Ridge, with its line of redoubts and fortifications still extant; the National Cemetery Reserve in the rear; the renowned Battle-field of Chickamauga only seven miles distant.

The Climate of Chattanooga is surpassed by none other—the air is healthful and invigorating. Burning fever and watery mouths the rooms of the Stanton House are always kept cool by a pleasant breeze ever present in the valley.

To allow all the benefits and comforts of "This Palace Hotel" Tickets will be sold by the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return, including one week's board at the Stanton House, for $12.00; including two week's board at Stanton House, for $18.00; including three week's board at Stanton House, for $21.00; including four week's board at Stanton House, for $24.00, and for a longer time at same rates. Parties of ten or more can obtain very low rate for excursion for a shorter time than one week.

By strict personal attention to the wants of guests we endeavor to make all feel at home. Come and see us. For particulars address

GOODNOW & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

405 july20 d1m

PIEDMONT HOTEL,
Gainesville, Ga.

THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on each floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, in suite or single, especially adapted for comfort and convenience in summer. The water and climate are unsurpassed. The accommodations in all respects first-class. To all who may make this their home during the heated term we promise to make their stay at the Piedmont comfortable and satisfactory.

Rates of Board, per day $2; per week $10, and special rate for more than a week for families.

J. S. SCHELL, Manager.

405 june23 d2m

A WORD TO INVALIDS.
"Come, Now, Let us Reason Together."

THE GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING THE use of the Holman Remedies appears to many people unaccountable, but to a thinking mind it should not be so. It is self-evident truth that if a people are sick the blood is impure. Purify the blood, and the patient finds relief. Is it not plain to be seen that the circulation can be reached by outward applications quicker and more positively than by drugging the system with baneful poisons? If you ask a physician his opinion of the Pad, unless he is a conscientious man, he will tell you it is good for nothing. But why does the Pad cure his patients one after another, when his own experiments have utterly failed? You need not go far from your own door for abundant proof that only facts are here stated. Could the privilege of publishing the testimony of all who have been treated with the Holman Remedies during the past year and my derangement of ten years hold on me.

Respectfully yours,
LOVICK PIERCE.
RICHMOND, VA.
Aug 8, 1879.

I would not be without my pad for $50.
HANCOCK.

If I could not replace my pad I would not take $1,000 for it.
W. H. PARISH.
Supt. Richmond, (Va.) Cedar Works.

We have tried the Holman Pad with most thorough and beneficial results, and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Wm. P. McKenna, Savannah.
D. E. Reese, Savannah.
Paul Decker, Savannah.
E. H. Nichols, Savannah.
Dr. R. A. Reed, South Carolina.
Mrs. E. A. Bolger, South Carolina.
Captain Kirby, South Carolina.
T. S. King, Charleston.
James M. Wilson, Charleston.
O. M. Berry, Charleston.
F. F. McManus, Charleston.
Geo. H. Ingraham, Charleston.
General A. Austell, Atlanta, Ga.
Judge James Jackson, Atlanta, Ga.
Hon. J. C. Freeman, Atlanta, Ga.
Judge Wm. Ezzard, Col. G. W. Adair, Judge R Maddox, Col. N. C. Barnett, James B. Low all of Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. E. W. Alfriend, Albany, Ga.
Dr. J. C. Harris, Columbus, Ga.
Dr. Crossley, Troy, Ala.
Hon. David E. Bailey, Col. Peck, Griffin, Ga.
Col. Dozier, Augusta.
Col. H. B. Troutman, Macon, Ga.
Dr. Blue, Union Springs, Ga.
Merritt Rose, Lore'y Creek, N. C.
Henry Harris, Falkland N. C.
C. Kline, Kline's Cross Roads, Va.

More than 1,000,000 cases

PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

THE BOYLE

Ice Machine Co.

—OF—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also REFRIGERATING MACHINES for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been set up and tested. For particulars as to details, apply to or address

WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine for the manufacture of ice by the tons of ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of ice daily. The Machine so far, has proved it to be of the most perfect and substantial character. Having owned an ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I prefer the Boyle Ice Machine to any other Ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBART HOWELL.

28 july2w tu th

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS S, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1879—112th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged. With a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly. Note the second Tuesday. Hence, no sales or postponements. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $25,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.

HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$25,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $250	2,250
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
187 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
or same at No. 319 Broadway, New York,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY. 31 aug12 dfwsw

DODGE'S PASTE

KALSO MINE,

IS EASILY PREPARED AND PUT ON.

All Shades, with directions for use.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

DRUGGISTS.

PAINTS,

OILS,

Varnishes, etc.

We are Headquarters for reliable goods in this line. We prefer to sell the best grade of these articles at a small profit to handling common goods, which are costly in the end to the consumer. Send us your orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,

DRUGGISTS.

296 June19 d4m

FLATTERING TESTIMONY

DAILY RECEIVED JUSTIFY US IN ALL that has been claimed for

RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE

as a specific for Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Opium, Morphine, Quinine or Belladonna, yet it affords prompt and permanent relief. Be wise and suffer no longer. For sale by

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Druggists.

500 July1 d4m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Work on the Rome opera-house will be resumed next Monday, and the house will be rapidly pushed through to completion.

—There is a fine tide on the shoals and the Rome steamers find no difficulty in running.

—The Cartersville Register says that the corn crop of that county will be better than last year's.

—The Gainesville amateur minstrels gave an exhibition Friday night for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

—Many of the roots and herbs from which medicines are made are gathered on the mountains in Gilmer county. Large quantities are shipped to New York.

—Monroe Advertiser: The bottom lands on the Ocmulgee and Towaliga rivers in this county, have been very much injured by the overflow of those two rivers.

—Gainesville Southron: About ten days ago the lightning killed three cows for Mrs. Mayfield, of Gwinnett county, and a quarter acre of cotton for Terrell Higgins, the west side of each stalk seeming to be scorched by the electricity.

—Gainesville Southron: On Monday last Mr. Jesse Cook had a little child bitten on the foot by a highland moccasin. Child since reported dead. On the next day, Tuesday, Mrs. Whitehead, an old lady living in the upper part of the county, was also bitten on the arm by a snake of the same kind. She was very weak for several hours, but is now considered convalescent.

—Savannah News: A worthy young gentleman of this city, whilst attending the celebration of mass at the St. Patrick's church yesterday morning, was suddenly taken with a congestive chill. His prostration naturally caused some sensation in the crowded church, but he was speedily removed to his home by friends, and the commotion subsided, there being no interruption of the services.

—Columbus Enquirer: On Saturday night a negro man named Ridley whipped his wife very severely, on lower Broad street. She was so affected by this maltreatment that she endeavored to commit suicide. To the banks of the Chattahoochee she went immediately, and then into the water. Friends hearing of her intention had followed, and arrived in time to rescue her. She returned wetter, if not a wiser woman.

—Savannah Recorder: J. C. Valleau, the telegraphic operator at Tybee, had a rough experience Saturday. He crossed over in a small boat to the quarantine station, in answer to a signal, and having transacted his business prepared to return. He had been out but a short time when a squall struck him, and after tossing him about for a while, carried him out to sea. From this perilous predicament he was fortunately rescued by an incoming ocean steamer and taken to Tybee.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Monroe county fair association on last Saturday, October 22d, is the day on which the fair will begin. The time is so arranged as not to conflict with the north Georgia fair. As it precedes the state fair only a few days, it will give exhibitors, who desire to do so, a good opportunity of carrying their displays from this place immediately to Macon.

—Macon Telegraph: On the 21st instant the competitive examination for the vacancy in the naval academy at Annapolis from this district will take place. The competition for the position will be quite lively. There will be at least six candidates from Macon. Professor B. T. Hunter has four students who will be applicants, and they are studying hard for the examination. These, with applicants from other counties of the district, will make things quite lively. The place is worth the trouble it costs in preparation, and we are only sorry that no more of those who enter the contest will have to be disappointed.

—American Art Journal, New York: The in memoriam poem, written by Miss Emma M. Long, a girl of sixteen, and daughter of the late Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Athens, Ga., the famous discoverer of modern surgical anæsthesia by the use of ether, March 30, 1842, appeared in a late number of the Southern Banner, published at Athens, Ga., and edited by Dr. H. H. Carlton, in whose house, while attending upon a patient, Dr. Long dropped dead in the sick room. It was written incommemoration of her father a short time after his death, on the sixteenth day of June, 1868, and contains passages of remarkable promise, pathos, and tender beauty, revealing a poetic faculty of great delicacy, facility, imagination, with glimpses of power to reach the heart, stir the profoundest emotions, and to give utterance fitfully to the most tender, noble and sublime sentiments. We do not remember any production from a girl of sixteen of a similar character comparable to it among the present generation of writers in this country. We shall be glad to have the opportunity to see other poems from the same hand, and shall watch with interest the writer's upward struggles for recognition and fame.

—Macon Telegraph: The homicide which occurred on the Brunswick road at Beauford, or Waddy's mills, on Friday last, which was spoken of in the last issue of this paper, created a good deal of interest in that locality. It seems Mr. Dave Young was engaged as a sawyer in the mills of Messrs. D. R. Wadley & Co., and Joseph Mims was one of the hands whose duty it was to arrange the logs for Mr. Young. He ordered him to arrange a piece of timber in a certain way, when the negro, who has a reputation of being turbulent, cursed Mr. Young and endeavored to strike him with a "cant hook" used for placing the log in position for the saw. Mr. Young seized a stick and gave him a severe blow. The colored man then stepped work and went to his cabin to arm himself. Mr. Young knew where he could supply himself with a pistol in the store of Messrs. Wadley & Co. He ran over and procured it and returned to the mill. About this time the colored man advanced on him with his pistol drawn, and when in about 25 or 30 steps a regular duel commenced. Mr. Young fired first, and the colored man fired in return. Mr. Young fired a second shot which took effect in the region of the darkey's heart. He continued to advance, however, and fired another shot, the bullet striking the door very near Mr. Young. The darkey walked forward under the step and under the mill and died almost instantly. Great excitement among the negroes followed. They ceased work at once and crowded around the young man while did the shooting. There were numerous threats of lynching him. They were pacified by the assurance that the matter should be investigated, and the next day a preliminary trial was held and Mr. Young discharged on the ground of self-defense.

Languor, Its Cause and Remedy.

The cause of languor, when it is not the immediate or indirect consequence of positive disease, is traceable to a debilitating temperature. Persons living in a warm, moist climate are peculiarly subject to it. Diminished physical vigor and an indisposition to active exertion are its characteristics. Sometimes it is accompanied by undue relaxation of the bowels, and by dyspeptic or bilious symptoms. A favorable remedy is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a strengthening and alterative medicine, derived from the purest and most efficacious vegetable substances, with a pure spirituous liquor pronounced by eminent physicians a mild and wholesome stimulant. The Bitters, foremost of American tonics, is largely used in the tropics, where the climate is very productive of debility, malarial fevers, and disorders of the bowels, liver and digestive organs.

aug13 d3t wed fri sun &wky aug12

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., August 11, 1879.

J C Bell, Georgia; D P Johnson, Jonesboro, Ga; J Rider, Baltimore; Fred Senor, New York; J A Ray, Monroe, Ga; W P Kramer and child, New Orleans; R M Goodall, Nashville; Miss Hunt, Richmond; Jno P Duncan, Ga; H E Bridges, Va; Wilmington; John B Gaffe, Lincolnton, Ga; Wm F Barry, Greenville; C A Chenault, Washington; E Barry, Greenville; J M Madden, Brunswick; Bob Smith, Northeastern railroad; S G Sims, Griffin; T W Taylor, Hot Springs; J S Sims, Griffin, Ga; James M Duffy, Hamilton, Ga; W A Redd, Ga; James M Duffy, Columbus, Ga; Wm F Brandsford, John P Manly, Columbus, Ga; Geo W Adams, Forsyth; Miss Fannie Carr, Rockdale; W I Brannan, Augusta; E A Warwick, Clarkston; Dr Stanbrough, Clinch co; Jas C Shaw, Savannah; Wm J Martin, Ga; Burr Brown, Macon; Lute H Johnson, Charleston; E G Oates, Knoxville, Tenn; J C Pate, Hawkinsville; Richard Cherry, St. Louis; W H Coudor and lady, Ga; Jno Howard, Ga; E C Grannise, Macon; E A Heard, Griffin; J R Davis, Ala; T L Brown and wife, Jonesboro; W I Banks, Marietta; H C Taylor and son, C W Wright, Brunswick; J S Nichols, Marietta; J C A Branan, Charlotte; J H Norwood, Ala; J W Robertson, Roswell; J A Lovelace, Rome; Jno O Kirkpatrick, Eddie Douglass, Opelika, Ala; D D Jones, Columbus; Jas H McConathy, Ga; T H Potter, Jas A Logan, E C Gleason, David Bally, E Lovell, Savannah; J Conklin Brown, W H Branch, Greensboro; Thos H Laird, Chas E Wakefield and wife, J R Raines and wife, Samuel Hunter and wife, G H Broughton, Geo S Stone and wife, Miss Lucy Jordan, S P Hiart, Wm B Adams, jr, J F McCarthy; A C Hodson, United States army; T A Askew, G G Wilson, A C Harmon, T M Norwood, Savannah; A Long, Mrs C Stern, A Barnett, Athens; E T Miller, Morris, P Stern, A Barnett, Athens; E T Miller, Morris, P Stern, A Barnett, Athens; E T Miller, Morris, P

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 7-16d; in New York at 11 1-16c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, east to south winds, with a slight rise in temperature, partly cloudy weather, local rains, and slight changes in barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, August 12, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per c't	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.08	73	63	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Augusta	30.17	78	72	N. E.	Gent	.00	Hazy.
Cossicana	29.98	77	69	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.00	76	91	S. E.	Fresh	.70	Lt. rain
Indianola	30.00	74	99	N. E.	Fresh	.34	Lt. rain
Key West	30.04	86	76	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	73	100	N.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.10	76	69	E.	Gent	.07	Hazy.
New Orleans	30.03	77	77	E.	Fresh	.42	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.11	74	76	N.	Gent	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 49, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 12, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m	30.15	65	73	E.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.10	75	44	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.07	78	38	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	30.06	78	38	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.08	75	60	E.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
10:31 "	30.09	73	63	E.	Gentle	.00	Fair.

Mean daily bar.....0.02 | Maximum ther.....78
Mean daily ther.....73.2 | Minimum ther.....63
Mean daily humid.....56.7 | Total rainfall......00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
29e mar25 '79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Southern M. E. College—J. N. Bradshaw.
The Madisonian—B. M. Blackburn.
Dalton Female College—Rufus W. Smith.
Grand Masquerade Ball—Catoosa Springs.
Supreme Court of Georgia—Z. D. Harrison.
Testimonial Concert to Mrs. J. L. Robertson.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 13, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The police think of organizing a cavalry company.

—Upon all sides we see dirt being broken preparatory to buildings going up.

—Frank Chapman is calaboosed upon a charge of assault and battery.

—The street commissioners should cast an eye in the direction of Ivy street between Wheat and Gilmer.

—Flora Hornsley, arrested Monday by Officer Simpson for stealing a watch and chain, will be investigated to-day.

—The railroad track of the Western and Atlantic railroad at Whitehall crossing is being repaired.

—The facts about Mr. Hunt's, of Marietta, big snake bite—published in a late issue of THE CONSTITUTION—was furnished by Mr. George D. Campbell.

—The William goats occupied conspicuous positions in the parade of the colored Odd Fellows Monday, and attracted no little attention.

—A long train loaded with old railroad iron reached this city yesterday for delivery to the Atlanta rolling mill where it will be worked over.

—Fulton county farmers are bringing in peaches by the wagon load. We heard a farmer say yesterday that the frost had not hurt his in the least.

—A large banner hangs from the outer walls of the Odd Fellows' hall, corner of Alabama and Whitehall streets, welcoming visiting members of lodges to come in and make themselves at home.

—The negroes arrested a few evenings since for gambling were carried before Justice Tanner yesterday and after a hearing were discharged from custody for want of sufficient evidence.

—Lieutenant Homer who so charms his intimate friends by his fine singing, has kindly consented to assist at Mrs. Robertson's testimonial concert next Friday night, and will add no little to a programme already sparkling with gems of music.

—The programme for Mrs. Robertson's concert appears in another column. It speaks for itself. No more enjoyable evening can be spent than in listening to a programme so full of good things. We shall be disappointed if Mrs. Robertson is not greeted by a full house.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. W. H. Underwood, judge of the Rome circuit, is a guest of the Kimball.

—Mrs. R. C. Kerr, of Augusta, is visiting Mrs. A. C. Ladd, 311 Whitehall street.

—Any one having lost a gold chain and cross can find out about the same at the Constitution office.

—The Singer Sewing Machine Company made a fine display of delivery wagons yesterday.

—T. H. Potter and Mr. Groover, the two leading attornies of Bullock county, are at the Markham.

—Miss Mattie Caldwell, of Atlanta, is spending some time in Gainesville with her brother at the old homestead.

—John F. Kiser, of the extensive firm of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., returned to the city yesterday after an extended business trip through the north and east.

—Dr. J. M. Johnson left yesterday evening for Mount Airy, Ga., where he will remain for one month. The doctor leaves on account of his health. Dr. H. V. M. Miller will attend to his business during his absence.

—We call attention of the public to the notice of the new advertisement of Dalton Female College, that opens its fall session with a faculty that should insure success. No need of sending our girls out of the state when talent so rare is found in all the departments. The music department can't be excelled in the south.

THE BROAD STREET BRIDGE.

The Importance of Seeing to its Repair.

We call the attention of the city council, or of the especial councilmen in charge, to the condition of the Broad street bridge. The flooring of the bridge is in a deplorable state. The planks are rotten in many places, the nails stick up above the surface, there are ugly holes here and there, and it is likely that an accident will happen there at any time. It is, of course, the fault of the city if an accident should occur with the bridge in the condition it now is, and a suit for damages with a heavy adverse judgment would be the next thing in order.

The bridge should also be tightened up; the braces should be drawn up, and the whole structure made tighter. The braces are so loosened now that the bridge shakes and rattles when vehicles are driven over it, and it cannot but have a bad effect on the abutments to have the heavy iron frame jostling and shaking, and straining all the time. We hope the proper officer will see to it at once that the bridge is renovated and fixed up. A little delay now may lead to very serious consequences in a short time.

Quiet Again.

MONTREAL, August 12.—The financial affairs are quiet. Exchange bank bills are selling at 95 cents. The stock exchange is strong.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and His Recent Address—Greenback and Bi-Metallic Currency.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Leading and influential journals in the south give Mr. Stephens's late address special notice. Indeed it is worthy of notice, because it comes from a gentleman of long-tried fidelity, of great experience, and imparts some salutary lessons. To say that he is not infallible is simply to say that he is human; to say that he is liable to make mistakes, is to say what is true of the wisest and best of men.

He well says that "no representative government can exist long where the people do not understand the principles of the government," and I heartily agree with him. To do the little I can to make clear some parts of the speech of the distinguished orator, and to correct some errors into which he fell, is my only object in bringing his address into review. He justly remarked that "our country at this time in many respects—financially chiefly, is in a worse condition than it has been in half a century." He then proceeded to speak of the extra session of congress, and to the part he took in the debate upon the act passed during the war providing for troops or armed men to overlook or over-awe the voters at the polls, and for the appointment of deputy marshals to supervise and aid in federal elections, clearly stating the practice of the English parliament to withhold supplies whenever a majority desired a redress of grievances, and the disposition of the democracy to adhere to this line of policy and refuse all appropriations until the obnoxious acts in question were repealed. He said that he did not agree with that line of policy; and after lucidly explaining the three great branches into which our government is divided and fitly eulogizing the system, he said, with great force, that "he did not think it would be right to put out our light houses, to extinguish them on the coast, or stop the functions of the administration, justice, etc.," and that "we should not, because the president withheld his assent from a bill, stop the wheels of government, or, as some said, starve it out;" that "in this country the redress of grievances was through the ballot-box and other peaceful instrumentalities of the constitution." But he did not stop to meet the objections to the insolence of the veto power as being exercised by one who had not only defied the decision of the ballot-box, but overrode the "peaceful instrumentalities of the constitution," by allowing himself to co-operate with perjured villains to annul the one and violate the most sacred provision of the other. I do not censure the position taken by our eminent statesmen, but in all candor I do say that there are many true and devoted lovers of liberty and justice who manfully and with well considered reasons stood firmly upon the position that we have no right to give support or lend our aid to laws subversive of every principle of civil liberty, of every element of manly independence and of the very foundation principle of representative government, as the acts sought to be repealed are. There they stand, a military treat, to the right of suffrage, and an inquisitorial power to subvert the will of the people. They are antagonistic to the rights of every American citizen. They are an insult to the very idea of a free and independent ballot, and if there is any cause which can justify withholding supplies until grievances so palpable and usurpations so violent are blotted from the statutes, then there was just cause for so doing to the country, we will do nothing to support such tyrannical laws; and if a spurious president chooses to set up his veto to every measure intended to remove the grievance, we, as the representatives of the people, will stand upon our rights to support the constitution and promote the general welfare, and leave it to an indignant people to decide between the one man veto, or the national veto. But the position of Mr. Stephens was a conservative one, and his explanation of it shows that his devotion to the welfare of our people is marked by the highest patriotism and is well worthy of institutions which he eulogizes as "the grandest system of government ever instituted by man."

His position that the right to designate and make appropriations carries with it the right to limit and say to what right they shall be put and to what they shall not, is entirely unanswerable. He also justly and most appropriately notices the late speech of Secretary Sherman at Portland, in which that functionary undertakes to revive the bloody shirt order of political philosophy, by declaring that "the great issue before the country is states rights and secession!" Mr. Stephens, in direct terms and manly dignity, negatives this base assumption. Because an ambitious president and unprincipled demagogues desire to usurp military force to overawe elections in the states and prevent a fair expression of the popular will at the ballot box and are met and opposed by the entire democratic party and the solid south and by candid and fair men in all sections and parties, Secretary Sherman arrays the democracy and the south with the old cry of state rights and secession. The government of the United States is supreme in all the functions which pertain to its constitutional power. The states are equally supreme in their sovereignty over all the powers not delegated to congress, and it is nothing less than usurpation for the general government to assume control over matters of state sovereignty. The control of the polls belongs to the states; the states are represented in the senate; the states elect their presidential electors; the states are given the same representation in congress they have in the electoral college, and each of the three elements of United States legislation and election are elected by the states—the senators by the legislatures elected by the people under purely state supervision; the electors directly by the people, and members of congress by the people of congressional districts, made to conform by state laws to the electoral districts. The United States never has had and can never have, until the constitution is changed, a voter. The states as such are bound to resist every encroachment upon their reserved rights, and Mr. Sherman will surely find that he greatly over estimates his powers when he assumes that he can induce the people of the east ever to yield anyone of the rights reserved to them. Centralization is not popular; it is not just and will not be tolerated. Mr. Stephens occupies the true position on this subject, and whatever may be said by the supporters of shoulder strap rule to the contrary, the people will never consent to yield up the division and subordination of rights so matchless in structure and form as those which create and divide the sovereignty essential to national power from those essential to state government and social and civil liberty.

I have said more than I intended on this position of Mr. Stephens's address, but the importance of the subject is enough by way of apology. My intention was to examine his position on

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION,

for after all, that is the question upon which our future must hinge, as it is upon which our past must be criticised. Let us pass, then, to that part of Mr. Stephens's resolution expressing his views upon the financial question, and which reads as follows:

"We are for the maintenance of the public credit inviolate, but are utterly opposed to the increase of the bonded debt, unless the exigencies of war should render it necessary. We are for the retrenchment of expenditures, lessening the burdens of taxation, and a thorough reform in the present unequal and unjust method of raising revenue. We are for placing the coinage of gold and silver upon the same footing, without restriction or limitation upon either. We are for reviving the languishing and perishing industries of the country by an increase of the volume of the currency, founded on a solid basis, sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every department of labor and business."

To these words, to the principles they embody, to the spirit they breathe, and to the purposes they foreshadow, too much cannot be said in commendation, excepting only the idea that any emergency may arise to render the extension of our bonded debt expedient or permissible. Against this the people must and will protest. They oppose the idea because Mr. Jefferson has furnished us with a better, a wiser and a more judicious policy: the using of treasury certificates or greenbacks to meet not only the requirements of peace, but every emergency of war. The power to tax is commensurate with the power to issue and emit. The people, as he contended, will always prefer to be taxed to pay for every dollar of value actually received rather than to be taxed to pay an enormous usury to the home and foreign money power. The power to tax and the power to raise a revenue can always be exercised to provide the means to sustain and redeem any amount of currency any war may demand. The United States government has paid more than $2,780,000,000 since 1862 for interest on bonds issued which did not realize fifty cents on the dollar! If treasury notes—greenbacks, a full legal tender—had been issued instead of bonds and the money paid for interest had been applied to the liquidation and redemption of the treasury notes, the government would not owe one dollar to day, and besides, would have $700,000,000 in the treasury. As it is, the government has paid the first mentioned enormous sum for interest alone, and still owes nearly the entire debt, most of which is in the shape of non-taxable bonds. This is a positive demonstration of the folly of the general government issuing bonds. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Webster, two giant and contemporary intellects, fully concurred with Mr. Jefferson's views and Mr. James Madison gave them his deliberate approval. The people, therefore, will never consent to any possible issue of more interest bearing bonds, when reason and experience have both demonstrated the folly of so doing and have also proven the wisdom and advantage in emitting greenbacks as money.

Finances and taxation, as Mr. Stephens well says, are to-day "the great questions that are moving the masses throughout the country." The financial question is the most important. Mr. Stephens proceeds to say that "the real cause of the panic of 1873 was the demonetization of silver in Europe." This is only correct in part. The prime and real cause was the contraction and cremation of the currency. Prior to 1873, in fact as early as 1867-8, the three-year notes, the certificates of indebtedness, the compound interest notes, and everything the government could withdraw from circulation, was withdrawn without the slightest regard to the absolute requirements of business, labor, industry or development, so that the currency of the country was then reduced to about $765,670,000. Thus in eight years the contraction was $1,230,000,000! Such a withdrawal of the vital element of all business and of all progress was enough to stagger and overpower any other nation on the earth. That it did not utterly ruin and overthrow every kind of business to a worse extent than it did is owing to the fact of our immense resources and vitality. It is as if two-thirds of the heart-blood of our entire people had been drained from their veins. For circulating money is to the body politic what blood is to the human system. You weaken the body just as you rob it of its normal amount of blood, and precisely in the same way you weaken, impoverish, bankrupt and distress the people when you take from them the nomal amount of currency required for a healthy state of the body politic. It is therefore, contraction of the currency, rather than the demonetization of silver in Germany and the Latin union, which led to the panic in 1873, although that fact remotely led the contraction.

Mr. Stephens clearly exposed the effect of demonetizing silver as striking out onet half the basis or money of the country. Its debt paying power had been coequal with gold from time immemorial and the effect of demonetizing it was to double the debt of the country. He adds, when the debt paying power of half the metal, used in the world for money, was stricken from the list everything came to the gold standard. The striking of silver and elevating gold necessarily increased the debt one-half and so with the interest on the public debt. This he continued was one of the issues before congress, but failed to get through. He trusts that the bill will be passed at next session and thus place gold and silver coinage on the same footing.

He is frank enough to say that the people do not want silver; that they prefer the greenback. He concedes that we now demand $400,000,000 currency and that we have not $14, counting gold and silver coin, per capita, and that we had $45 before the panic. Certainly not in 1873, but up to 1867-'68, for the panic was forced upon us by contracting the currency, as I have before shown. He further says that France has $53 per capita and is prosperous, even after passing through the terrible ordeal of her desolating war with Prussia and paying such an immense indemnity to that power. This brings him to the point of saying that we need as much as we had before contraction commenced, to-wit: $45 per capita. To this the people will fully assent, and as it is conceded in all quarters that our population now exceeds 45,000,000 and is on the increase, this would give us upward of $2,000,000,000. But he proceeds to say "that we want a paper money that shall have a representative dollar in the vaults." Mr. Stephens certainly cannot mean that we shall have no paper money unless we have gold and silver in the vaults to redeem the money issued. For he has shown that with all the paper now in circulation and all the gold and silver in the country added, we now have less than $14 per capita and there is not $900,000,000 of coin in the United States which would not be $7 per capita, when he admits that we require $45. But suppose that he contends that one dollar in coin for three in bills is sufficient, even this would give less than $21 per capita and much less than half we require.

The fact is there is neither logic, reason, justice or possible equality, with gold and silver as a basis. Coin always has, and always will fail when demanded. If you have but one dollar in three the moment a crisis comes, failure comes. Two dollars out of three are without a basis, and the remaining one dollar sneaks away and leaves the people and the country in the hour of panic and the day of danger. It is the father of fraud, failure, bankruptcy, tramps and desertion.

The people will henceforth and forever repudiate the sham of a representative dollar in the vaults. They would have what we now have to a limited extent; what Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Calhoun and Webster knew and dared to say was better, more reliable and more secure than any pretended representative dollar in the vaults. The greenback is good enough silver certificate, or gold one either. It is the pledge of the government, based on the power of taxation, the power of securing a revenue from duties. It is also based upon all the gold, all the silver, all the land, all the property, all the labor and all the industry and enterprise of the whole county. The E Pluribus Unum of all the resources, power, honor, states and the government. It cannot fail. We have tested it for seventeen years crippled, persecuted and taunted as it has been by revolutionists; but it has withstood all until public faith has grown into absolute reliance and reliability. It will not down at the bidding of those who have sought to strangle it for selfish and mistaken purposes. It is based in the affection of the people and in their faith and confidence in our representative form of government, in contradistinction to tyranny, monarchy and the feudal ignorance of the past. With this basis Mr. Stephens is led to admit that the greenback is preferred to silver, or gold even. They represent the whole, while gold and silver represent only a small part, and as a matter of certainty the power of taxation is infinitely more safe, more certain and more reliable than gold or silver, for gold and silver do not exist and cannot be procured in quanties to secure what Mr. Stephens's resolution demands, namely: "A volume sufficient to meet the urgent demands of trade in every department of labor and business."

Specie can always be withdrawn and forever disappears when it is needed. National faith and national resources was as permaent as the nation; they remained intact even during one of the most terrible intestine wars of modern times, while silver and gold coin weakened and finally entirely disappeared from our midst, and even now we do not posses more than 50,000,000 of specie, after hoarding it for several years, to meet the possible demands for resumption of specie payments. No one wants specie unless it be those who are rich, yet pay no taxes.

Mr. Stephens belongs, in some respects, to the past. True enough, he has made great strides in overcoming the old prejudices in favor of coin; for national money issued on the faith of the stability and property of a nation is a new theory in practice. Jefferson, Calhoun, Webster and other great minds in our country's lexicon of jurists and statesmen comprehended it, and Franklin, as early as 1727, explained it. England, for twenty-five years, from 1794 to 1819—the most prosperous years of her history and progress—was sustained and grew into strength to overthrow Napoleon and his armies with it. Being a monarchy and not a land of liberty having a representative form of government, she gave it up at the demand of bullionists, the better to oppress the people in the interest of the crown and the landed arist ocracy.

The greenback theory is the only independent financial theory by which an adequate currency can be supplied. The south, beyond and above all other sections, should insist upon a currency which will relieve it from the exactions of home and foreign Shylocks and bullionists, for her people are all poor, and above all others, have suffered by the tyranny of gold and irredeemable, worthless wildcat bank bills founded upon a pretended gold reserve. The nation, and the nation alone, can furnish a currency safe beyond all contingencies—valuable above and beyond all possibility of doubt, and suited, by its universality, to every point of the compass where our flag flies, our sovereignty rules or our commerce extends. Greenbacks are recognized as good in Europe, good in Asia, and good, as I have been informed, even in benighted Africa. Mr. Stephens is so near to the greenback theory that the people expect to hail him not only as one of the unqualified devotees, but as one of its ablest advocates. Would to God that not only he but the whole democracy of the country would step upon the level of the greenback plane from out the feudal prejudices of the past and they would do it but for those bonds. Let them throw off the imaginary shackles which encircle them. There is nothing in the United States bonds that ought to bind any freeman either in political economy, morals or conscience, in so far as the obligation to pay said bonds in gold extends. They only represent treasury notes called in and destroyed. There is no obligatioo of a contract attaching to any of them now in existence. They are only permits, conferring a special privilege upon the holders, revocable at the option of the government. Every United States bond, from which the government ever realized a solitary dollar in specie, has long since been paid off. All now outstanding were purchased and paid for with greenbacks, and by paying them in greenbacks no contract is broken, no public credit is violated. They ought to be so paid off at once, thereby the better enabling the government to remodel

OUR SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

With profound truth, Mr. Stephens declares that "we are burdened with the most unjust system of taxation with which he is acquainted." Labor and production, as he says, pays the taxes. This will continue to be true so long as the infamous bond policy prevails. It will continue to be true until the national bank bounty (upon which Mr. Stephens is silent), is wiped out. It will be true until the greenback theory is adopted, and until we repudiate the principle that the government, both state and national, can, by any stretch of power, or under any pressure of circumstances, exempt one man or class of property from taxes and impose them upon another. To-day 300,000 men, of the largest wealth in this country, are exempt from taxation as a privileged nobility. It is in opposition to every constitution, state and national. It is subversive of the plainest principles of equity upon which our governmental policy is based. It is worse than wrong—it is infamous, and the people will no longer tamely submit to it.

Mr. Stephens is very wide from the mark when he says that the property of the United States is estimated at $98,000,000,000. $45,000,000,000 is the highest accredited estimate, and of this $28,000,000,000 is the highest figure that has been returned as subject to taxation since the panic; the remainder escapes taxation and is in the hands of the rich—precious little of it being in the south. Mr. Stephens does himself infinite credit by pledging his unqualified support to any system which shall force all property to an equal and fair charge for the support of the government, and that he will stand by the laboring masses in the work-shops, in the fields, north and south, east and west, so long as he can be spared to work out their disenthrallment from the infamous legislation which had but one vein and but one aim, and that has been to legislate in the interest of the rich and powerful at the expense of the laboring and producing masses of the people. Mr. Stephens is on the high road to the true union greenback doctrine. Let him and the many journals which have endorsed his speech, cut loose from the old dogmas and ideas which are dead, and old political phrases and affiliations, which have lost their elements of equality and justice, and which at an earlier day won his and their confidence and support. Let us all learn from the school of reason and experience. What the people desire is a currency adequate for their wants, issued by the nation for the nation, and absolute equality of taxation, and no more United States bonds. These are the fundamental doctrines of the greenback party. They are true democratic principles, as indicated by the founders of our government, and the people will be rejoiced to find that Mr. Stephens is so nearly allied to them as his Atlanta speech has indicated. The democratic party should turn its back upon the graves of the dead and rotten issues of the past; it should about-face and step up to the full level of living present issues for the benefit of the people if it would prove itself worthy of success; it should eliminate Bayard, Belmont, Tilden & Co. from its ranks and take up the cause of true republicanism and the people. When it does this, success is assured, otherwise it remains unworthy of the people's confidence.

DANIEL PITTMAN.

ATLANTA, August 10, 1879.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 12.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Senator CLARKE. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The senate resumed consideration of the bill to prevent lobbying.

Mr. MCDANIEL, who had the floor, continued his argument in favor of the passage of the bill. He briefly reviewed the argument he had made the day before and read a decision of the supreme court of the United States which defined lobbying.

Mr. HODGES said he was in favor of preventing lobbying if it could be done. He did not think the bill under consideration did so. The proposed bill does not carry out the intent of the constitution. The speaker then argued that the bill was impracticable and would be void, if passed.

Mr. CUMMING replied to Mr. MCDANIEL, and argued that the supreme court decision referred to did not define lobbying as a crime, but merely referred to some other acts contrary to the public policy.

Mr. CLARKE said Mr. CUMMING had entirely misrepresented the use he and Mr. MCDANIEL had made of the decision of the supreme court of the United States. It had not been contended that this decision declared lobbying a crime, but that it merely defined lobbying. The convention declared it a crime.

Mr. CLARKE then read the decision and commented on its declarations. Various objections are made to the bill. It is argued that because the bill does not do all, what it does do shall not be accepted. Such an argument cannot be legitimately used on any question. The advantages of the bill were expotinded and the necessity for it portrayed by the speaker. The bill proposes to obey a constitutional mandate and to prevent that which has declared against the public policy. The idea of corrupting a legislature has been scoffed at, but history shows that legislatures are corruptible and we cannot doubt it, in view of the history of the past few years at which Georgians have blushed.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of the 44th, argued that the substitute offered by himself met the ends designed by the convention. The friends of the substitute offered by the committee have made labored efforts to show the superiority of their measure. That substitute goes too far and encroaches on the sacred right of petition. The substitute proceeds on the supposition that the legislature is venal and corrupt. There is no reason for making a high crime out of an act, which per se has in it no taint of corruption.

On the passage of the substitute offered by Mr. CLEMENTS the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 19 and the nays 18. So the substitute was agreed to. The report of the committee as amended was agreed to and the yeas and nays were called on the passage of the bill. The yeas were 22 and the nays 15. The bill failed of a constitutional majority and was lost.

Mr. CLARKE offered a resolution to amend the rules of the impeachment trial of Comptroller Goldsmith so as to require the chief justice to be sworn before he begins to preside. Mr. CLARKE said he offered the amendment at the request of Judge Warner.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A number of bills were read the second time. House bills were read the first time.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The reconsidered bill to amend the school law relative to counties which do not put schools into operation was taken up and recommitted to the committee on education.

To require the governor to appoint a competent physician on the board of trustees for the lunatic asylum. Passed.

To repeal section 3005 of the code. Passed.

A message from the house of representatives was received.

To prohibit working females on chain gangs. Passed.

Mr. BOWER gave notice of a motion to reconsider the bill to prevent lobbying.

On motion of Mr. CARANISS, a bill to make tax-collectors ex-officio sheriffs, was taken up and referred to the committee on finance.

To prevent cruelty to animals.

After giving various reasons why the bill should pass he said: "I hope the senate will indulge me in a very few remarks outside of anything affecting the merits of this bill. I hate flattery spoken for selfish purposes, and I despise the flatterers; and I think, of all the weaknesses of poor human nature, that which most merits derision, mingled with contemptous pity, is the fawning upon persons in places of power. This is only equaled among basenesses of the milder kind by that other, which leads the flatterer to turn upon the former possessor of power, discrowned. But the words of praise and homage, which I am about to utter cannot incur any such suspicions, for they are to be spoken of the departed, and of one, who when living, occupied no place of power except such influence as a noble character gave her. I wish to pay my poor tribute to the gifted, the gentle and in all things most admirable young woman, who inaugurated this good work in Georgia. If there is in it any agency of mercy to the brute friends of man, and of elevation and refinement to man himself, the merit of it, so far as Georgia is concerned, is due to her. I repeat, there can be no suspicion of flattery in what I say, for for many months she has been beyond the reach of mortal tongues, whether speaking in praise or blame, and listening, I verily believe, to angel voices. Less than a year ago her hands let fall the good work. Doubtless that clear intellect saw through any mists that gather about the hour of death; that she had been engaged in a noble mission and doubtless that gentle spirit was cheered by the consciousness that not only had she never intentionally caused pain to her fellow-creatures, but that she had done much to save from suffering the helpless friends of her fellow-creatures. Those, who have followed this movement in Georgia know that I speak of Miss Louise King, the daughter of one of the most venerable and honored citizens of this state. Let us take up the work, which has fallen from her folded hands, and let us pass this bill.

The bill passed by 28 yeas to 3 nays.

To define the crime of being a tramp and prescribe the penalty for the same. The judiciary committee recommended the passage of the bill by a substitute amending the present law against vagrancy.

Mr. RUSSELL, the author of the bill, said he should contend for the original bill. He argued that the bill would operate to suppress one of the crying evils of the day. He portrayed the character of the average tramp and the trouble he causes. Our laws as they now are almost protect a tramp. They demand your charity or your life. The highest duty of the government is to protect the life, property and peace of the citizen. There can be no case imagined in which this bill would work injustice. The bill is aimed at bad men and thieves who tramp around preying on whomsoever they find.

Mr. RUSSELL made a strong and earnest appeal to the senate to pass the bill.

Mr. HARRISON moved that the substitute be printed and made the special order for 11 o'clock Thursday.

On motion of Mr. CLEMENTS, of the 44th, the senate went into

EXECUTIVE SESSION,

where it remained half an hour and returned to open session. Nothing definite was done in executive session. The senate stood adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, Speaker BACON in the chair. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, D.D., chaplain.

The roll was called, a quorum found present, and the journal of yesterday read and approved.

THE SPECIAL ORDER.

The substitute bill reported for the various bills to regulate railroads was then in order.

Mr. HANKS, of Whitfield, moved to make the bill the special order for Friday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe, opposed the motion. This thing of making everything a special order was delaying business and prolonging the work of the session.

Mr. POLHILL, of Jefferson, hoped the motion would prevail, because the railroad committee had to meet another important committee this morning.

The motion to postpose prevailed.

Mr. HUMBER asked the reinstatement upon the calendar of certain bills. Agreed to.

Messrs. BRINTLE and NORTHEN made similar requests, which were agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to regulate the sale of commercial fertilizers. Laid on table.

A bill to incorporate the town of Eatonton with a municipal government.

Various minor and perfecting amendments were proposed and adopted, and the bill passed.

A bill to regulate the employment of minors. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act consolidating the offices of county treasurer and clerk of superior court of Paulding county. Passed.

A bill to repeal an act providing for the registration of electors in Mitchell county. Tabled.

A bill to authorize the ordinary of Jackson county to issue bonds for the erection of a new court house. Passed.

A bill to amend the new charter of the city of Atlanta so as to authorize the levy and collection of a business tax. Passed.

A bill to amend the new charter of the city of Atlanta so as to authorize the funding of the floating debt. Passed.

A resolution by Mr. MILLER, of Houston, to authorize the employment of a stenographic reporter and sergeant-at-arms for the committee to investigate the state treasury was agreed to.

A bill to amend the act creating a board of water commissioners for the city of Atlanta. Passed.

A bill to amend the road laws of the state so far as they relate to the county of Fulton and the working of convicts upon the public roads. Passed.

A bill to incorporate the Georgia branch of the National Bell telephone company. Passed.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

were then taken up and read; the following having been unfavorably reported upon, were lost:

To prevent the violation and abandonment of contracts.

To revive the state penitentiary of Georgia.

To amend section 1589 of the code.

THE BACON MURDER BILL.

Upon the motion of Mr. COX, of Troup, the house took up the bill to speed the trial of persons charged with any of the grades of homicide; commonly known as the Bacon bill.

The bill was reported unfavorably by the judiciary committee.

Mr. COX moved to disagree to the report and sustained the motion in a clear and logical argument.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Newton, favored the bill and argued for its passage to a third reading.

Mr. MYNATT, of Fulton, opposed the bill and made a lengthy argument against it.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Thomas, also opposed the measure and made a strong speech against its provisions.

Mr. KING, of Floyd, called for the previous question.

The call was sustained and the main question ordered.

Mr. SCRUTCHER, of Lincoln, in conclusion for the bill, favored its passage.

Pending action upon the bill the house adjourned to 9 a. m. to-morrow.

The Tybee Excursion.

Yesterday the second excursion of the Central railroad from Atlanta to Savannah and Tybee Island, left this city at 2:15. There were about twenty-five passengers from Atlanta, and we learn that quite a number boarded the train at various points along the route. We are informed that about one hundred tickets were sold at Atlanta and at points along the line. Mr. James C. Shaw, general traveling passenger agent of the Central railroad, accompanied the excursion and will be in charge of the party until Tybee is reached. Among those who left Atlanta were several ladies, who will doubtless, by their presence, add much pleasure to the occasion.

Special Announcement!

We will continue till first September to offer Embroideries, Table Linens, Towels, Ladies' Hosiery, Misses' Hosiery, Dress Goods, Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Underwear, Gloves, and many other desirable lines of goods throughout our stock at prices that will meet the approval of EVERY customer in need of anything in our line.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS. We have in store an immense stock of Black Silks that cannot be BOUGHT in market now for the price we can sell them at.
A new assortment of all New Fall and Winter Shades in Colored Silks. VERY CHEAP.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Our stock of Carpets has been within the past six weeks filled with fresh new patterns of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets. Really beautiful goods. We are selling them rapidly. Call and examine this stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We will, about the first of September, change the position of our Shoe Store. Real Bargains can be had in this department till that time. Call and examine our stock. It will be FAVORABLE TO YOUR INTEREST.

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Good quality 35c, with Edge, 40c.
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Very handsome Puffing and Edging 55c.
Extra fine Edging and Inserting 65c, 70c and up.

DRAWERS.
6 Tucks and Edge 40c.
6 Tucks and Double Edge, 45c.
12 Tucks, 45c.
7 Tucks and Edge, 50c.
6 Tucks, hem and wide Edging, 65c.
8 Tucks, Hem, Edging and Inserting, 70c.
11 Tucks and very handsome Edging, 85c.
6 Tucks, very handsome Edging and Inserting, $1.05.
Handsome Night Dresses 60c, 65c—very handsome.
56 Tucks, Ruffling and Edging, 90c, 95c.
Extra fine from $1.15 and upwards.

SKIRTS.
8 Tucks and wide hem, 50 cents.
Tucks and Ruffle, 55c, 65c.
Tucks and Ruffle, 70c.
Tucks, Ruffle and Embroidery, 75c, 90c and $1.00.
Extra fine Train and Walking Skirts, $1.15 up.

CORSETS.
Our Countess 36-Bones, hand-made, 30c.
Our May, 50-Bone, 50c.
Our Sensation, 50-bones, elegant Emb, 65c.
Our Spoon bust, Sidelaced, only $1.00, sold elsewhere at $1.50.
Elegant Emb, Woven from 75c and upwards.
Old Bazar Corset, Real French hand-made $1.75.

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TO OUR PATRONS AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL:

We would announce that we have now inaugurated our first SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE!

As we are determined not to carry over any of our goods to the next season, we therefore offer our entire stock, all of which has been purchased this season, and been proclaimed by ALL, the

Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Millinery, Laces, Ladies' Underwear and Fancy Goods in the city.

We offer this stock at A REDUCTION OF
20 PER CENT
from our already POPULAR PRICES. We offer an additional discount of
10 PER CENT
on all purchases amounting to $1 and upwards.

We can assure our patrons and the public in general, that these are real and bona-fide Reductions.

Those who have dealt with us have ever found us honest in what we have stated. NOT ADVERTISING ARTICLES AT ONE PRICE AND SELLING THEM AT AN